

Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XV : No. 41.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

**Edward K. Willoughby,
HOUSE CARPENTER.**
Walnut, near Main street.
Jobbing promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms.
Woburn, May 12, 1866. 2m*

**WILLIAM WINN,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.**
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.
Orders left at the Journal office will receive prompt attention.

F. L. GERALD,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MAIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.

A few rods south of Central Square,
Treats all diseases of Horses, Cattle, and the lower Animals. Cures all curable Splints, Sprains, Ring Bone, &c. Also all Felons, Rheumatism, Sprains, and一切 diseases of the human flesh, if seen in the first stages of the disease.
Woburn, April 17, 1866.

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!
Why will you not make a SURE provision for YOURSELVES in old age, or your FAMILIES in case of your death, by getting your LIVES INSURED

Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.,
one of the LARGEST, BEST, and most ECONOMICAL in the United States.
Claims payable to families free from all claims of creditors. Annual dividend of 50 PER CENT.
Total assets, Jan. 1, 1866, \$9,449,539.60.
SPARROW HORTON, Agent, for Woburn & vicinity,
at Woburn Bookstore.

feb24-ly

Pictures Framed
IN ALL STYLES, AT LESS than Boston prices.
SPARROW HORTON,
Woburn Bookstore.

feb24-ly

JAMES MCCOY,
CUSTOM BOOT MAKER.

World respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to manufacture, in the latest and most fashionable styles, Gentlemen's Boots, of French and American Calf.

Particulars, of all kinds, done at short notice, with neatness and dispatch.

Opposite the Common,
WOBURN, MASS.

feb24-ly

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. CLOUGH,
Having conducted his experiments of being in Boston a part of the time, is now located permanently at his house in Woburn, where he will happy to see and attend to his services.

DR. OXIDE, Give him SULPHURIC ETHER, will be used when required, for overcomes pain in extracting teeth.

C. C. is experienced and successful in his profession will make an object for people in the adjoining towns needing Dental operations, to give him a call. He intends to make his prices conform to country needs.

Woburn, April 14, 1866. 3m*

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.

AT 25 WINTER STREET,

ROOM NO. 10, BOSTON

may12

Slate Roofing. Tin Roofing.

D. TILLSON & SON,

SLATE AND METAL ROOFERS,

55 SUDSBURY ST., BOSTON,

WOULD inform the citizens of Woburn and towns in the vicinity, that they have a large quantity of roofing slate and that all work given to them will be done in the best and most workmanlike manner. Orders left with D. H. Tillson, Main Street, Woburn, will receive prompt attention.

may1-3m

CO RSETS,

AND SKIRTS.

We are constantly receiving Corsets of the most elegant form, and the best quality that can be produced by the best manufacturers in France and Germany. Our Corsets and Skirts are not excelled by any in style, workmanship or the

quality of material used in manufacturing.

Particular attention paid to fitting by ladies of great taste and long experience in the business.

We have also constantly on hand a fine assortment of

Gloves, Hoisery, Trimmings and Thread Store Goods,

JAMES YOUNG,

No. 12 HANOVER St., Boston, Mass.

may26-3m

ATKINSON'S FRENCH PLASTER

Affords instant relief, and effects a positive cure of all

Affections of the Feet,

Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents.

W. D. ATKINSON, Jr.,

Apothecary,

Tremont, corner of Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

Sold by all druggists.

may26-3m

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE

For Sale.

The large and superior two story brick dwelling house, together with the land under and above it, which belongs to the heirs of the late Hon. Albert H. Nelson, is offered for sale on favorable terms.

The house is situated on Academy Hill, in the adjacent Ward, opposite the residence of Charles Choate, Esq., and is one of the most desirable locations in town. The lot which is large, is well suited for a residence.

Apply to the premises or to JOHN CUMMING, Jr.

Woburn, March 17, 1866.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, and having suffered no害 from it, wishes to offer it to the public, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of recovery.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find in "S. R. French's Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Cold, &c." This is the Lung Affection. The only object of the advertiser in sending this prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and to induce others to do the same, which he believes to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Advertiser, wishing the prescription, FREE, by mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

46-30-ly Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

46-30-ly

A GOOD PICTURE.

BY PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

COPYING!

ALEX. RANKIN,

Third door south of Central House, Woburn.

Woburn, June 16th, 1866.—3m*

RARE FRUITS.

We are receiving daily fresh Hot House Peaches,

Grapes, Strawberries, &c., at

WASHBURN & CO'S,

Horticultural Hall, 109 Tremont street, Boston.

46-12-1m

Reported by order of the Directors.

F. I. Secretary.

[For the Middlesex Journal.]

WINCHESTER, June 27, 1866.
MR. EDITOR:—The proceedings of the W. A. A. at their last monthly meeting being of public interest, you are requested to give the following condensed report of them a place in your columns:

The meeting occurred on the 23d ult., in the drawing-room recently fitted up by the Assoc'n in their new and elegant building on the margin of Echo Lake. This building has been erected as a commemorative structure on the very spot where was discovered the wreck of Noah's ark, as mentioned in the last annual report of the Assoc'n, printed in your columns some months since.

In the absence of the President the Vice-President occupied the chair. After the usual opening exercises, the members of the Board of Selectmen, being present by special invitation, were addressed by the Vice-President in the following words:

"Gentlemen of the Board of Selectmen—Honored Sirs,—As you all must be aware, this Association was, a short time since, made the recipient of a most valuable donation from the Hon. N. P. Banks, M. C., consisting of a sumptuously bound copy of an exceedingly excellent report on the Agriculture of the country. In secret session of the Assoc'n at their next meeting the following vote was offered and unanimously passed:

"Whereas, this Assoc'n has, in various ways, and at divers times past, experienced the kindest attentions, and enjoyed the most unstinted liberality of the Town government; and

"Whereas, a fitting opportunity now seems to be presented of manifesting to the Town our appreciation of these past favors;

"Voted, that the elegant work recently received as a present from the Hon. N. P. Banks, be presented to the Town, to be placed on the shelves of the Public Library, for the use of the citizens."

In accordance with this vote, gentlemen, I now have the honor and the happiness of transferring to your care, a representative of the Town, this valuable and fitting testimonial. May it long remain on the shelves of our noble Library, yielding instruction and edification to the many aspiring agriculturists of our community; and when, at last, it and we shall have passed away from the stage of action and shall be remembered no more, may those two noble and equal institutions, the Town of Winchester and the W. A. A. still live on in perennial youthfulness, and in ever increasing mutual attachment and helpfulness."

At these words the book was brought forward on a silver salver, and placed before the members of the Board, upon which the Chairman, who is also clerk of the Board, rose to respond to the eloquent address of the Vice-President, which he did in the following appropriate and touching manner:

"TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!"
Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.
AT 25 WINTER STREET,
ROOM NO. 10, BOSTON

february 24-ly

CHARLES A. SMITH,
DEALER IN

American and Foreign

DRY GOODS,

Bank Block, — Woburn

february 24-ly

EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.,
IN WOBURN,
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.

Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

february 24-ly

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CHARLES A. SMITH,
DEALER

The Middlesex Journal, AND WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:
SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors,
privately executed. Book and Picture-work done
in the very best style. Orders by mail or express
fully attended to.

A large country circulation of 10,000 copies
is daily sent to Woburn and vicinity for the
publication of Probate advertisements, sales
Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the
farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

THE IMPENDING EUROPEAN WAR.—All accounts agree that the hope of preserving the peace in Europe is at an end. The Prussian army has entered Holstein, has dispersed by force, as her general threatened, the assembly of the States of that province at Itzehoe; has arrested the Austrian Commissioner who came to preside over the assembly and protested against its dissolution, and has sent him off to the fortress of Rensburg. All this must be a bitter pill for impious Austria. The reply of Italy to the Conference invitation from the representatives of France, Great Britain and Russia, while acceding to the proposition, yet does so under the strong impression that the "Conscience" of Europe, will grant Italy her desire. "It is impossible," the answer says, "to misunderstand the fact that the domination of Austria over Italian provinces, creates between Austria and Italy an antagonism which touches the very basis of the existence of the two states." Napoleon's manifesto speaks of the necessity for Italy to secure her national independence, and evidently wishes her to complete what she has undertaken, and the sentiment of England and the United States favor her obtaining Venice, and also, the Papal States. The landing of Garibaldi at Genoa seems to have created the greatest enthusiasm among the people. There is something very hopeful in the union and persistence of Italians. Florence Nightengale, although no friend to war, in writing to a member of the Committee organizing a system of volunteer assistance to the hospital department of the army, recommending in detail certain measures, cannot repress her feelings of sympathy with their cause. "I am a hopeless invalid," she says, "entirely a prisoner to my room," and overwhelmed with business. Otherwise how gladly would I answer to your call, and come to do my little best, for you in the dear city (Florence) where I was born. If the giving my miserable life could hasten your success but by half an hour, gladly would I give it! But you will not want for success, or for martyrs, or for volunteers, or for soldiers." The reading of her letter excited great emotion at Florence, as well it might.

The war is inevitable, for both Prussia and Italy demand increase of territory, and Austria therefore declines the invitation to a conference, saying that to the demand of Prussia, Austria can only reply by an unqualified refusal. The American Peace Society have requested that prayer should be offered up for the peace of Europe, that it may be preserved, but we can hardly help wishing for Italy that she may recover back what has been so long wrested from her, which she cannot obtain at present without war, and may not be able to do it even then. Still, it is horrible to think of the dreadful conflict about to break out, and the extent to which the war may be carried, involving even France, England and Russia. And after the war shall have ended and the terrible devastation ceased, new disputes will arise respecting territory which all the nations seem greatly to covet, and in a purely selfish point of view.

It is impossible, of course, to predict with any certainty what nations may be involved in the struggle other than the German Powers and Italy, but it is quite probable that France and Russia may take part in the conflict. Prince Gorchakov, of Russia, has already declared that upon the slightest violation of neutrality by France, Russia will abandon her present neutral attitude. We may therefore look, with confidence, to a terrible clash of arms, in which nearly the whole of Europe will become entangled.

When, shall the reign of peace be extended over the earth, and the Prince of Peace reign from sea to sea and from shore to shore? Even in our own country new wars, it may be feared, are already on the way, and the spirit of conciliation and desire to do right are by no means universal sentiments in our land. But we hope and believe that we shall not imitate Austria or England in refusing reasonable terms to a conquered people, and that we are all coming into a state of mind favorable to a true and lasting peace.

Boston has done a good thing in establishing free public baths throughout the city. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made for that purpose, and the work is now complete, conferring substantial benefits. Six baths have been erected in eligible locations, and are thronged daily. The bathing tanks are about four feet deep, supplied with a constant current of pure water, and apparatus is furnished to assist the first attempts at swimming. Each establishment is in charge of a superintendent, assisted by a policeman. A free public bathing establishment

has also been opened in Charlestown, Mass., and is crowded daily. It is at the foot of Elm street, and under the charge of a special police officer.

We do not hear a word from the committee appointed to report in reference to the feasibility of a Public Bathing Establishment for Woburn. Is it not time for some action to be taken in reference to this important matter?

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, advertised in our columns to-day, we are satisfied, from witnessing work done upon it, has advantages over most other machines which have been introduced; indeed, it has been justly called "perfect machine." It runs with great speed, rarely gets out of order, does its work in almost noiseless manner, and so firmly and compactly that it is almost impossible to separate the cloth from the stitch. Those desirous of procuring a sewing machine for family use which will do a greater variety of work, with less trouble than any other, should call on Mrs. L. M. DALTON, at Carnes' military establishment, Main street, Woburn, where one can be seen in operation, and all necessary information respecting it cheerfully communicated.

MIDSUMMER.

The most eagerly longed-for, the most enjoyable, and most delicious time of the whole year, is Midsummer—the Midsummer holidays—when life is chiefly an out-of-door affair, sometimes in the fields, sometimes at the seaside, generally at "home, sweet home," by which little boys and girls understand a certain condition much rather than a certain place—namely, daily converse with parents, brothers and sisters, and temporary freedom from the restraints of school. Even for grown-up folk, Midsummer has its attractions, save, indeed, for those with whom extreme prostration is the result of a high atmospheric temperature, and those (alas! too numerous) for whom stone pavements, brick walls, sooty slate, and thicker fogs of dust than usual, constitute the hot and grimy outer world to which they are restricted. But there is this peculiarity about midsummer, that to people in general its pleasures are not due in the smallest degree to sentiment or romance. Spring appeals to our hopes. Autumn tinges the mind with shades of regret. Summer comes too late to address the one, and too soon to excite the other. Its influences, whether agreeable or otherwise, are of an eminently matter-of-fact order. It seems to mean business. It leaves little or nothing to the imagination. There is a sober earnestness in its spirit, a fullness and substance in its gifts, a breadth, depth, activity and vigor in its manifestations, which tend to satisfy rather than to excite—and hence, midsummer engenders our notice, at least, to our own consciousness, less than either of the other seasons of the year. We take it more as a matter of course. We think and talk less about it.

But midsummer has its glories, and they are quite as well worth noting, quite as deserving of full-hearted thankfulness, as are those of any of its sister seasons. The long days, the lingering twilight, the pure breath of the mornings, the luxuriance of vegetation, the balminess of the air, the beauty of the flowers, the scent and sight of hay-fields, ay! and even the occasional outburst of thunderstorms, minister gratification in such abundance, and in scenes so uninterrupted as well as deep, that one scarcely pauses to measure them. It is the ripe manhood of the year, lusty, active, generous—scattering around it an affluence of blessings in its daily progress, as one to whom doing good is a pursuit valued still more for the exercise it gives than for the ends it secures. And just because it gives so largely, and so much as a matter of course, it is undemonstrative—conceals itself, as it were, behind its own heaps of treasure. Great strength of any kind is almost invariably distinguished by an absence of egotism. To do, and not to be seen doing, is the law of its nature. And this strikes us as one of the noticeable features of the Summer season. We say the less about it, because its benefits flow in upon us in such a constant and copious volume. Ingrates that we are, we take special cognizance of Summer only in its accidental deficiencies—and we sarcastically talk of its "settling in with us severely."

Life has its Midsummer—physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual life. There comes a season to all who are not prematurely called away hence, when novelty has ceased to excite, and the bloom and freshness of existence are gone, but when the powers of body and mind are at their full, and exhibit an exuberance of vigor. The fluttering unrest of youth has toned down into the steady energy of manhood, and earnest work takes the place of effervescent gaiety. It is less distinctly marked than other periods, is less sensational, has less in it of romance. But, although staid, it is not dull, and its quiet, like the sleep of a top, is the quiet of intense activity. It shows, as yet, no signs of decay, no premonitions which, as "the sere and yellow leaf," tell of a coming winter. Its main characteristic is fulness—a full pulse, full strength, full exercise, full enjoyment. Hence, it moves on without awakening much attention to itself, the

mind being chiefly occupied with the objects its presents. Its responsibilities, its manifold relations, its duties, its substantial pleasures, fill up, as it were, the capacities of earthly life, and bury in the present both the past and the future.

And intellectual life, as well as physical, has its seasons, and among them, of course, its Midsummer. Until a man is over thirty years of age, or thereabouts most questions which force themselves upon his notice are in the nature of open questions. We do not mean to say that important decisions, be they right or wrong, are not frequently come to in an earlier stage of thought. Youth is proverbially positive, and, as far as intention goes, settles most of the problems which come before it. But the settlement is seldom final, for it is generally one-sided, and as a man's knowledge becomes more extensive, he finds out that truth has more sides than one, and that first judgments have to be modified, corrected, and sometimes reversed, by subsequent observation. When his powers are in full maturity, when they put themselves forth with most vitality, and when their action is due rather to their own inherent and spontaneous energy than to attentions and solicitations from without, there is generally greater accompanying caution, and less disposition to foreclose what the future may bring forth. But, on the other hand, the elements of scepticism are better balanced by elements of certainty—and although the man may believe less than he did, what he does believe has taken deeper root in the soul. Moreover, his convictions tend less decidedly to further growth than to fruit-bearing. His disposition is less speculative and more practical. His estimates are not quite so imaginative, and he deals more with facts than, as once he did, with fancies. The brilliancy of earlier days gives place to the less dazzling but more useful exercises of judgment—and the quickness of wit to the sobriety of reason. Of course, there are exceptions. There are sterile and blasted summers as well as dull and uninteresting springs, but, on the whole, and as a rule, intellect in its fullness yields quite as much real pleasure as intellect in its freshness, and a great deal more profit.

We shall not dwell upon the Midsummer of moral and spiritual life. They exhibit similar characteristics. Force rather than fervor, the steadiness of a law rather than the impetuosity of an impulse, the regularity of an abiding principle in place of the eccentricity of an excited feeling, mark the period in morality and religion which is analogous to that which has suggested these thoughts. Men have seldom entered upon all the relationships of life until they have left youth some distance behind them, and it is by these relationships and the various duties they evolve that the mortal nature is exercised and developed. One watches with eager interest the budding of man's highest powers and capabilities, but not without reasonable solicitude. The fairest promise of the Spring, as all know who know anything by experience, often dies away before the days have reached their longest.

Other influences than that merely of bright sunshine are needed to give fibre to even a thriving plant—and the gaiety and genial impulses of youth cannot of themselves impart strength to character.

The rain, the wind, the cheerless day, the chilly night, where they do not destroy,

help to mature vegetation—and sorrows and cares, weariness and disappointment, if they do not spoil, lend vigor and breadth to a man's moral being.

Perhaps we are less disposed to note moral and spiritual characteristics of these specimens of young America. They evidently have the stuff in them, which, if rightly developed, will make them useful members of society.—*N. York paper.*

A correspondent of the Memphis Bulletin has made a trip over the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and reports upon the condition of affairs in West Tennessee as follows:

I found everything quiet now, compared to what it was a year since. People everywhere industriously engaged in cultivating the soil, trying to work out and get even again. In the neighborhood I have visited, the freedmen are working as well as they ever did before the war, only they are hard to move from their beds in the morning, and are seldom seen in the fields before the sun is two or three hours high. This is a great annoyance and drawback to the planter, but one which all agree in saying they cannot fall of being interesting. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and looked finely. The essays by the members of the graduating class showed care and thought in their preparation, and were good; and the instrumental music which enlivened the occasion, what every one expects from the Germania Band. The singing by the school, under direction of Miss Sarah Clough, was universally admitted to be much better than on any previous occasion. The presentation of the diplomas was a marked feature, the chairman of the School Committee addressing each graduate personally, in a few words of gratulation and advice. At the conclusion of the literary exercises, a small table was brought in and placed upon the platform, bearing some elegant articles of silver. Rev. Dr. Bodwell then addressed the principal, Thomas Emerson, Esq., in behalf of the donors, asking his acceptance of the articles, consisting of an ice pitcher, cake basket, sugar bowl and creamer (the two latter gold lined). The ice pitcher came as a present from Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Dow, and the others as a testimonial of respect from the members of the graduating class. On the morning of Friday, a gentleman handed Mr. Emerson, in behalf of some of the citizens of the town, \$500 for the purpose of procuring him a horse and carriage, which will be necessary in the discharge of his duties as Superintendent of the Public Schools.

In this connection it may not be amiss to state that with the year just now begun, Mr. Emerson enters upon the duties of the new office of Superintendent. Half of each day will be devoted to the High School, of which he still continues principal, and the other portions spent in visiting the different schools in town. His salary will be \$2,000 a year, and not \$1,000 in addition to his former salary, as stated in these columns some time ago.

In the evening, the graduating class, with the teachers, had a re-union, at the house of Joseph G. Pollard, Esq., of the School Committee. After an hour or two of pleasant intercourse, the party sat down to a most bountiful collation.

The graduating class of the Central Grammar School, presented the principal, George Perkins, Esq., a splendid pitcher and salver, as a testimonial of their appreciation and regard. The presentation was made by Miss Kendall.

ACCIDENT.—Last week, Tuesday, a young man named Philbrick, engaged in shingling the barn on the "Stoddard Place" on Main street, fell from the staging, and received some pretty severe bruises. He struck upon his back, and was for some time insensible.

Blessed be little children! Ay, rather say blessed are little children; for surely the blessing with which the Sinless One blessed them on the hill of Palestine lingers about them yet, and makes them angel messengers and ministers of mercy. Call it intuition, inspiration—what you will—wonderful is the power which little children wield, all unconscious.

POST OFFICE.—Some idea of the amount of business transacted at the Woburn Post Office can be obtained from the following statistics of mail matter received and sent during the quarter ending July 1, 1866:

Whole number of letters sent, 15,950

" " newspapers, 1,454

Registered letters, 24

There are received through the office, to regular subscribers, daily and weekly newspapers to the number of 724.

During the quarter 114 letters have been returned to the dead letter office.

The amount paid over to the Post Office department, was \$701.05.

Woburn is increasing in wealth and population at a rate much greater than most of the towns in this neighborhood.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The Sunday School connected with the Methodist church in this town celebrated the glorious Fourth by a strawberry and ice-cream festival in Lyceum Hall, afternoon and evening. The sides of the hall were occupied with tables, capable of seating five or six persons, and were adorned with beautiful and fragrant bouquets and wreaths. A vacant space was by this arrangement left in the center of the hall, and this was occupied by the children in games and sports, "Copenhagen" being the favorite amusement. The festival was quite numerously attended, and the sales were remunerative, but the shower which threatened about sundown, and which afterwards refreshed the dusty ground, doubtless deterred many of our citizens from participating.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The patriotic

of a year's accumulation found vent on Wednesday in a manner corresponding to the tastes and inclination of the different citizens, no public demonstration being made in town. The night previous was, as usual, made hideous by the din and clatter of tin horns, pistols and all sorts of fire arms, shouting, etc., and the glad morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells. A large portion of the citizens visited Boston, to witness the celebration

WOBURN LOCALS.

TESTIMONIALS.—The report of the closing exercises of the "graduating class of 1866," of the High School, held in Lyceum Hall, on Friday afternoon of last week, was rather meagre, on account of the hour at which the *Journal* went to press, and therefore a continuation cannot fail of being interesting. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and looked finely. The essays by the members of the graduating class showed care and thought in their preparation, and were good; and the instrumental music which enlivened the occasion, what every one expects from the Germania Band. The singing by the school, under direction of Miss Sarah Clough, was universally admitted to be much better than on any previous occasion.

The usual number of slight accidents from the careless use of fire arms and fire works occurred, but there were none of a serious nature. A slight shower fell in the evening.

—Last Thursday the "Woburn Rifle Club" spent the afternoon in rifle practice at their usual place of resort, near the old "Converse Homestead," on Salem street. Some of the members were absent. The shots averaged very good, and it was a pleasant afternoon's sport to all who participated.

PIC-NIC.—A large number of the friends of Rev. Dr. Bodwell held a picnic in "Tudor's Grove," Nahant, last Friday. The party comprised besides members of the 1st Congregational Society, quite a delegation from the citizens generally. The larger portion went by private conveyances, but several large teams were chartered by those who preferred to go in "regular pic-nic fashion." This party was complimentary to Rev. Dr. Bodwell, and intended to show their appreciation of and respect for him, ere his departure to his new field of labor. A report of the doings at the grove is necessarily deferred till next week.

—Coal in Woburn is worth only \$11 per ton.

LUKE R. BOUT.

One of the most disastrous fires which ever occurred in our country, swept over Portland on the 4th of July. Ten entire streets were burned out, including eight hotels, eight churches, all the wholesale and most of the retail stores, several large manufacturing establishments, all the banks, newspaper offices, &c. Two thousand buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$10,000,000. The suffering among the inhabitants is represented as very great.

Bengal is almost desolated by famine. The promise of crops in the future is greater than for many years past, but in the mean time the people are dying of starvation and the pestilence which follows in its train.

The Sandwich Island treasury has a large surplus, the chief cause being the high price realized for sugar, the leading staple.

The grass crop of Pennsylvania is said to be the largest ever gathered.

Hundreds of small vessels are now engaged along the entire eastern coast catching blue fish and rock bass.

The winding-up of the New Hampshire State banks, which is made compulsory July 1, will remove over \$4,000,000 from circulation in the State and \$575,000 in the city of Manchester alone.

Mr. Barron, of New York, has just published a very curious and useful "Calendar for all time"—by means of which, through the Dominican letter, one is enabled to find the date of any day past or to come for a period of twenty-eight years.

The propellers B. F. Wade, Antelope and Montgomery have been seized by the United States authorities at Milwaukee for carrying more passengers than the law allows. They have been released under bond, the owners agreeing to abide by the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Do you enjoy going to church now?" asked a lady of Mrs. Partington. "Law me I do," replied Mrs. Partington. "Nothing does me so much good as to get up early on Sunday morning and go to church and hear a populous minister dispense with the Gospel."

The steamer *Moro Castle* arrived at New York from Havana on Wednesday with six million of cigars on freight, the largest quantity ever shipped to that port. The importers, doubtless, are anxious to avoid the impending higher tariff. The actual market value of this tobacco cannot be much less than \$400,000, or thereabouts.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch dated Hong Kong, China, April 28, 1866, from Acting Rear Admiral H. B. Bell, commanding the East India Squadron. The squadron had been up the Canton River and had been well received. A rupture had taken place between the United States Consul and the inhabitants at Niu-Chwang, in the northern part of China, on account of the kidnapping of a servant of the consul by a band of robbers. The consul boarded an American ship lying in the harbor, and procured thirty sailors, with whom he effected a rescue. The Wachusett was ordered to proceed thither and afford him any needed aid.

MR. EDITOR:—In accordance with a public notice for the friends of Rev. Dr. J. C. Bodwell to meet at Tudor's Grove, Nahant, on Friday, July 6, a large number responded to the call, and a long train of vehicles left town at an early hour, to be in season for the 7 o'clock breakfast in the grove. The party started under the most favorable auspices, and we venture to predict they will enjoy the reunion, and will give mutual gratification to both pastor and people; form a pleasing episode to the five years' labor in Woburn, and afford him an opportunity to say adieu to his many friends.

ONE O'ELM.

"THE COAL EXTORTION."—One of the Philadelphia papers has excited surprise by its exclamations against the alleged coal extortion. The receipts of coal thus far are about 2,000,000 tons in advance of last year. Remarking upon this fact, the *Inquirer* says:

In view of this extraordinary productiveness it will be asked, why it is that the prices of coal are maintained at the present high rates? During the war there was a great demand for fuel on the part of the government for the use of our large navy. But the navy has been greatly reduced by the sale of steamers, and the consumption in national vessels is comparatively small. Nor are the steamers which have been sold busily engaged in commerce. The complaint from all commercial ports is that there is not trade enough for them, and that large numbers of them are lying idle in the docks of our Atlantic cities. Manufactures are not as lively as they were when large numbers of industrial establishments were kept busy upon government work. It may be assumed that there is not near so much activity in manufactures as there was in the United States two or three years ago. No more coal is used for domestic purposes than formerly, and the shipments upon foreign account are not extraordinary. The facts then come down to this, that there are not as many requirements of coal for use as formerly, that the amounts received are much greater, and that notwithstanding the exorbitant price, the prices are still kept up. There must be a reason for this, in something which neutralizes the usual laws of demand, supply and cost. It will be found in combination, which must exist among the dealers in coal, with a determination to hold up prices, and to compel the community to pay heavy profits to them, profits far exceeding the fair necessities of honest trade; profits, in short, which are wrested

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.

WHISKERS! Dr. LAMONT'S CORALIA
COLOR STRENGTHENER and PROMOTE the growth
of the weakest hair; stop its falling out; keep the
head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely;
comes in a small bottle, with a brush; a valuable article.
HAIR-DRESSING; and is recommended and used
by our best physicians. I assure you, Ladies and
Gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold
by every druggist in the city. Price, 50c. Postage,
N. Y. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D. At
wholesale in Boston by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co.,
Powers & Potter, M. S. Barr & Carter & Wiley.

RUPTURE CURED!

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUST IS RECOMMENDED
FOR RUPTURE. Will force Whiskers or Mouths
or Stomach at pleasure, by simply turning
a screw. No pressure on the Back or Chest. En-
quires of the principal Druggists everywhere, or at
the office of "White's Patent Lever Trust Co.,"
69 Broadway, New York.

THE STAR MEDICINAL POWDER CO.

MARSH MULLEIN AND SELL.
The McKinley Powder for the
speedy and certain cure of Ulcers
of the Throat and Stomach, Etc. Etc.
Pains of the Stomach, Headache, Neuralgia,
Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Hoarseness,
Diphtheria, Croupy Sores, Nose, and
Diseases. See Circular containing cer-
tificates from Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, of
Wilson, Powers & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 100
Broadway, N. Y.; Dr. M. D. Critten-
den, of the Hospital, New York; Dr. J. Crittenden,
of the New York Hotel; Mrs. E. Critten-
den, widow of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and others.
Office, No. 69 Broadway, New York.

We would call the attention of all sufferers from
Sick Headache, Stomach, Colic, Diarrhea, &c., to
TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SULFATE AP-
RIENT, the best remedy known for the above
and similar complaints. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Lyon's Magnetic Powder.

SURE DEATH TO
Cockroaches, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, and all ob-
noxious and troublesome vermin.

IT KILLS INSTANTLY.
Use no Insect Powder but Lyon's. It is the only
sure Insect Killer. Examine carefully. Each genuine
Bottle has Demas, Barnes & Co.'s private re-
venue stamp on it, and the signature of E. Lyon. If
you want to be rid of insects, buy a 25 cent bottle of
Lyon's Magnetic Powder.

MARDEN'S
Carminative Syrup

Can be relied on as the most pleasant, safe and
effective remedy for Diarrhea, Cholera, Chronic
Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Colic, and
Loose Stools. It is a safe and reliable medicine, well per-
fected when nothing, or the sufferer in the lowest stages of Chronic Diarrhea
causing a soothing sensation of relief to the patient,
and prepared by a complete cure.

T. W. MARDEN,
437 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
For Sale by all Druggists.

A NEW REMEDY.

IT STANDS FOR MERITS WITHOUT A SUPERIOR.

Marsden's Vegetable Sanative Pills

Are purely Vegetable, free from any Mineral or Mer-
curial Preparation, and are made with great care.
They are relied on in all cases of Consti-
pation, Bilious Disorders, Nervous or Sick Headache,
Gout or Rheumatism, Diaphesis, Dropsey.

MADAM JUMEL'S MAMMALI BALM, for
developing the female form. Mechanical applica-
tions are well necessary. Orders addressed to
Mrs. Madam Jumel, 365 Broadway, New York,
promptly attended to. Send stamp for char-
acter. Madam Jumel's Wrinkle Obliterator
sold by all Druggists.

Hulse's Protector from Cholera,

Approved by the Physicians of the Board of Health
of the City of New York.

This is a mechanical compound inclosed in a pad,
to be worn on the Pit of the Stomach, the heat of
the body causing it to volatilize enough of the
contents to afford perfect protection. The
delicate Person or Infant can wear them with equal
protection. Any person wearing them can feel
safe, as they are inclosed in Cholera Cholera
Morbus, or other Bowel Complaints. Price \$1.50.
For sale at wholesale by

HAMILTON, BARNES & CO., New York.
J. V. HULSE & CO., 73 Pearl St., Proprietors.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS!

ALL SUFFERERS

From PULMONARY DISEASES, NEUROUS DE-
BILITIES, HYPNOTIC, THERAPEUTIC, or CHRO-
NIC DISORDERS of any nature, and all whose vital forces
are depressed, rendering necessary a

NERVOUS TONIC AND INVIGORATOR,
will learn the means of certain relief and restoration
by reading the following NEW CIRCULAR,
which, with stamp, will be sent free to all.
Mo stamps required. Address J. WINCHESTER & CO., 36 John St., N. Y.

INVISIBLE
PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE AGE. Beautiful
and perfect Photographs instantly made in the
parlor, by man, woman, or child. Price 25 cents
per package, with full directions. MECKER &
CO., 100 Broadway, New York. Library
discount to the Trade.

A NEW VOLUME—THE PHRAGMOLOGICAL
JOURNAL for July, No. 1, Vol. 44—Contains
Forty Portraits of distinguished Statesmen, Clergymen,
Soldiers, Crimials, as follows: Webster, Tall-
mad, Clinton, Matherich, Jefferson, Caver-
Peel, O'Connell, Bussell, Buckle, Antion Probst,
Thomas Raffies, Gen. Scott, Albert Barnes, Isaac
Ferris, Charles Hodge, Andrew L. Stone, Thomas
E. Verney, Leonard Bacon, Horace Bushnell, R.
S. Storrs, J. T. Durfee, etc. OUR SOCIAL RELA-
TIONS—The Servant Question; Manhood and
Womanhood; How to Punish a Child; PHYSIOLOGY—
Human Characters; Young Men and Women; TYPE OF
CHARACTER—Physiology of Nations; National
Characteristics; The Law of Quality; Intellect,
and Society; Young Men and Women; Character
Propriety; Teach Children to think; Milton's Last
Poem; Soldiering and Crime. A rich number, 20
cents, or \$2 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New York.

PATENT ANIMAL FETTERS,

for horses, mules, and cattle; just what every farm-
er needs; light, strong and durable. Price \$2 each;
\$18 per dozen.

SELF FASTENING
BUTTONS

FRENCH SELF FASTENING
BUTTONS

Patent Snap
and Catch-em
Fish Hook—

Six sizes. A perfect trap; spring tight in the
mouth; beats every trap, hook, or fishhook there is.
WANTED—a dealer or agent in every town to sell
them. Send 25 cents and stamp for two books and
samples. Address 25 for 1 doz., to JOS. BRIGGS,
335 Broadway (Room 36), New York, who is also
agent for the new.

GLOVES;

LACE MITTS.

We will call particular attention to our Stock of
GERMAN & BRITISH HOSIERY.

WE HAVE SOME BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

Ladies' and Gentleman's Undergarments.

Small Wares, Housekeeping Goods.

Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Skirts and Corsets.

OPEN THIS DAY,
90, 92 & 94

TREMONT STREET,
BOSTON,

(Successor to CUSHMAN & BROOKS.)

OPEN THIS DAY,

500 CARTONS

RICH RIBBONS,

EROM AUCTION,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S

STRAW HATS

—AND—

BONNETS,

RICH PARIS FLOWERS,

All New Styles and much Under Price.

We Call Particular Attention:

White French Angouleme

BONNETS AND GIPSYES,

A NEW ARTICLE,
SELLING VERY LOW.

White Goods, Linens, Laces and Head
Nets.

WHITE, BUFF, and all Colors and Styles LISLE
AND SILK

GLOVES;

LACE MITTS.

We will call particular attention to our Stock of
GERMAN & BRITISH HOSIERY.

WE HAVE SOME BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

Ladies' and Gentleman's Undergarments.

Small Wares, Housekeeping Goods.

Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Skirts and Corsets.

OPEN THIS DAY, A LARGE IMPORTATION

PARIS KID GLOVES.

Also an importation SANDAL WOOD and IVORY
STICK FANS, BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

The above goods are all first class, and will
be sold at our usually very low prices, WHOLE-
SALE AND RETAIL. All goods warranted as re-
presented.

A GOOD PICTURE.

FOR PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

COPYING!

ALEX. RANKIN,

Third door on Central House, Woburn.

P. S.—Tintypes by the Peck.

Woburn, June 16th, 1860.—Jm.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARKED DOWN!

—10%—

The Balance of my Large Stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BONNETS, HATS,

Ribbons, Ruches, Velvets, Silks,

FLOWERS,

PLUMES, HAT ORNAMENTS,

LADIES' & INFANTS' CAPS;

ALSO,

CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,

Lace and Tissue Veils,

Trimming Laces & Edgings,

KID GLOVES,

Worsted, Dress Braids, Dress and Satin

Buttons,

SEWING SILKS AND TWISTS,

AND SMALL WARES.

Of various kinds, I will sell at very Low Prices.

ROYAL HAMPTON,

AND MAKE IT!

Five kinds flavoring—Liquorice, Sassafras, Cloves,

Cardamom, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, &c.

Buy McKELLAR'S

Patent Beer Powder,

AND MAKE IT!

Five kinds flavoring—Liquorice, Sassafras, Cloves,

Cardamom, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, &c.

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Five kinds flavoring—Liquorice, Sassafras, Cloves,

Cardamom, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, &c.

Buy McKELLAR'S

Patent Beer Powder,

AND MAKE IT!

Five kinds flavoring—Liquorice

**G. R. GAGE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,**
New Bank Building, Woburn,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public, that he is now located in his new
store, with improved facilities, his ready
to fill their orders with promptness and despatch.

BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS

made in the best style, and warranted to fit

Particular attention paid to making

Boys' Clothing,

He has on hand a large stock of the best and

most desirable goods in the market, suitable for the season, which will be made up to order at the most reasonable rates.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, and of the best qualities, constantly

on hand.

**MIDDLESEX
WARRIOR ASSOCIATION,**

Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.

THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to

aid Soldiers, Seamen, and their Families in

obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY,

PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims against

the Government, without charge, until the claims

are allowed.

Applications for the collection of claims should

be made by letter, or in person, to the Attorney

of the Association, A. B. COFFIN, 33 SCHOOL

STREET, BOSTON.

Advice will be given by the Attorney without

charge.

HON. JOHN PARKER, President

HON. D. W. GOOCH.

HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Vice President.

RECORDED—George C. Green, Dr. W. Goss, Leonard Hosford, James M. Shute, Phineas J. Stone, Chas. Hudson, E. J. Collins, Amos Stone, H. Hosford, Horace Conn, J. H. Walker, Dr. Franklin, John K. Gould.

A. B. COFFIN, Attorney, (1 Niles Block), 33 School Street, Boston.

L. H. ALLEN,
FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,

FURNISHES at his Wareroom, four doors

below dep't, Cases of all sizes and

quality, Linen Goods, White Woods

and Pine Coffins, of every size and price. Cases of

various styles, and Plain and Fancy Cases.

Tibet, Cashmere, Colored, Wool, Muslim, and

Cambric, Metallic Cases furnished at

the shortest notice. Everything furnished at

the lowest prices.

The subscriber now offers, to the public his

new invention for preserving the bodies of deceased persons by cold air

alone, without the direct application of ice, which

is so repugnant to the feelings. When preserved

by this method, a glass tube can easily

conceal the features of the departed, and the corpse

will keep much longer than in the ordinary way.

The subscriber offers the opportunity to

return his thanks for the liberal patronage he has

hitherto received, and hopes with his new im-

provements to continue to give his customers the

highest satisfaction.

All orders answered with promptness, and cof-

fins delivered within ten miles free of expense.

L. H. ALLEN.

BOSTON AND LOWELL

And Nashua & Lowell, Wilton, Stony Brook,

Lowell & Lawrence, and Salter & Lowell

Railroads.

MONDAY AND AFTER MONDAY,

Trains will leave Bos-
ton for New York, 7:00, 8:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30 p.m.

Concord and Manchester, 7, 8, 12 a.m., 12:00, 6:30, 5:30 p.m.

Wilton, Milford, Dartmouth's Corner, S. Merrimack

7, 8, 12 a.m., 12:00, 6:30 p.m.

Nashua, 7:00, 8:00 a.m., 12:00, 2:30, 5:30 p.m.

Tyngsboro, 7:00, 8:00 a.m., 12:00, 2:30, 5:30 p.m.

Woburn, 7:00, 8:00 a.m., 12:15, 3:15, 5:15, 6:30 p.m.

Wellesley, 7:00, 8:00 a.m., 12:15, 3:15, 5:15, 6:30 p.m.

West Medford, 6:45, 10, 11:30 a.m., 12:15, 2:30, 5:30 p.m.

North Billerica, Billerica & Whittemore, 7:00, 19,

a.m., 12:30, 3:30, 5:30 p.m.

* Tuesdays and Saturdays, 12:30 a.m., 12:15, 3:15, 5:15, 6:30 p.m.

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The Middlesex Journal,
AND
WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:
SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, presently executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the most skillful style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.
The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Private advertisements, sales of Real Estate, Notices of Sales, Notices of interest of the Farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

THE LIGHT HOUSES OF THE U. S.—It makes a person feel cool to think about a light house in these hot days. We picture to ourselves some far out promontory washed by the waves of the sea, or some island of sea-girt rock, where the white-washed tower rises up with its cheerful light, appearing in the night like a star shining over the waste of waters. The winds of heaven blow freely there and a delicious coolness is in the air that seems to fan us. We need not go back very far to find the time, when this western continent, uninhabited save by savage men to whom the commerce of the seas was unknown, knew nothing of those contrivances of civilized and commercial nations, by which the United States is now encircled, and, we may add, with some gratification, the world. The mariner voyaging to every sea and every coast, carries with him his compass and charts and books, informing him where light houses are erected; whether the lights are fixed or revolving, the color of the light, the construction of the tower and color, and the design of clearing obstacles and guiding into havens or safe anchorages. Fog bells and fog horns, and how rung and sounded, are specifically pointed out. Many of the towers are built up from the keepers' dwellings, and a few, like that in Minot's ledge, rise directly out of the water with no land around them. At all seasons of the year, and in tempest and calm, the keeper lights at the regular hour, after the sun goes down, his lamps, and they are kept burning all the night. Many of the keepers have been seamen themselves, and know by experience the value of the information which the light affords. Sometimes the wife, son or daughter, performs the duty of filling and trimming and lighting the lamps, and everything is kept in neat and perfect order, and when there is a chance a garden blooms around. They are quite happy in seeing the passers by upon the sea.

A late report, prepared by the secretaries, under a regulation, of the Light House Board, corrected to January 1, 1866, gives us 376 light houses, including those extinguished or destroyed by lawless persons on the Southern coast during the war of the rebellion. A part of these have since that time been restored, and preparations are making to put them all in perfect order. These lights are on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, and the cost of building and maintaining them is no small item of expenditure. Maine has a long coast, and from West Quoddy Head, near Eastport, to Whale's Back, on the north-east side of the outer entrance to Portsmouth harbor, N.H., there are 42 light houses. New Hampshire has only two,—one in Portsmouth harbor, and the other on the Isle of Shoals. Massachusetts numbers 53, from Newburyport harbor to Wing's neck, at the head of Buzzard's Bay, in Sandwich, Rhode Island counts twelve of these guides. Connecticut and New York, in contiguous coasts, enumerate 33; New York and New Jersey, as their coasts adjoin, count 10; and New York as independent, 14. New Jersey, 11, and New Jersey and Delaware in contiguous coasts, 10. Virginia 12; and in Virginia and Maryland, where the coasts are near to each other, there are 34 lights. No. Carolina has 26, and South Carolina 13. Georgia numbers 15, and Florida, from Amelia Island, on the south side of the entrance of St. Mary's River, and including Dry Tortugas, Pensacola, has 25. Alabama reckons 3, and Mississippi and Louisiana, from Round Island, of Pascagoula, Miss., to Sabine Pass, 27. Texas, from Bolivar Point to Rio Grand, 13. On the Pacific coast, from Point Loma, on the west side of the entrance to San Diego bay, Cal., to Admiralty Head, on Red Bluff, Whidby's Island, entrance of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, 12. It will thus be seen that the United States have taken good charge of the harbors and bays and inlets and promontories and coasts, and thus provide for their own ships and those of other nations.

The light houses of the world are a marked feature in our civilization, and have both a humane and enterprising business aspect. They shed their light in dark and dangerous places, and often pour radiance in very critical moments, and decide the safety of a vessel, her captain, crew and cargo; and they light up as it were the great watery deserts, called seas, and inspire confidence in maritime adventures. How welcome to the master who has been sailing for many days in cloudy weather, to find, as the light arises in the darkness, that his reckoning is correct; that his voyage is near its safe ending; that he has triumphed over wind and wave and traversed vast

distances with his good ship, and that friends await him at the port.

There is one thing about our light house system, however, which is a sad disgrace to the government. The men and women who labor, untiringly, to keep the lights in order, as a general thing have a salary of only three hundred and fifty dollars a year, or less than a dollar a day, and this paltry sum, all through the rebellion, was paid in greenbacks instead of gold. A petition was sent into congress, from most of the light house keepers on the Atlantic coast, some two years since, asking, in view of the great advance of every thing used in a family, an increase of salary. The petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and never has been reported upon as yet by those very patriotic men. If Mr. Banks, of this District, instead of wasting his time in preparing and introducing a gratuitous bill for the admission into the United States of "the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West, and for the organization of the territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan and Columbia," would call up the petition of the light house keepers, he would do an act which would redound to his credit, and throw off some of the odium which attaches to his name for an attempt to appear smart at the expense of a neighboring people, who do not desire annexation to the States.

Mr. Banks has done himself much harm, and weakened his influence among thinking men, by his untimely introduction of the bill in question. The Salem Gazette, an able, judicious, and impartial paper, in reference to this matter, asks, "What can Mr. Banks mean by such folly? There is not one of the Provinces named in his resolution that desires or would consent to be admitted into our union; and Mr. Banks's proffers will be accepted as insults rather than as compliments. If Mr. Banks really desires to strengthen our national union, he cannot bestow his labors better than in endeavoring to reconcile and harmonize it in its present limits." The New York Journal of Commerce, in speaking of the bill introduced by Mr. Banks, says, "The proposition is cool enough to have a sensible effect upon the thermometer, and Mr. Banks may have introduced it for the purpose of alleviating the intense heat now prevalent throughout the country."

A despatch to the New York Tribune, from Montreal, states that the introduction of this bill into our congress, has "aroused angry feelings in Government circles, and a general feeling against any such step."

Mr. T. D. Eliot, who is from a commercial district, might also gain an enviable notoriety by using his influence to procure the light house keepers, of his district and the country, a sum sufficient to render them comfortable. But we suppose he is too busy in trying to keep the States of the South from once more enjoying the rights and privileges which would come from a restored union, to look for one moment after the interests of men who are generally poor and without political influence, and who have no friend to plead in their behalf.

Festive Testimonial of Respect to a Retiring Clergyman.—The friends of Rev. Dr. J. C. Bodwell, of Woburn, without regard to sect or denomination, united on Friday, July 6th, in an informal, unostentatious family Pic-Nic, at Tudor's Grove, Nahant, as a testimonial of respect and as affording an opportunity for social farewell intercourse with Dr. Bodwell, who is about retiring from his present pastoral relation, having accepted the high and responsible chair of Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, in the Seminary at Hartford, Ct. Each family provided its own conveyance and refreshments, the Rev. Dr. being accommodated with a suitable equipage especially engaged for the occasion. Parties were on the ground as early as 7 A. M. The entire day, until the dusky shades of evening, was spent in a profitable and delightful manner. The commissary department was varied and ample. More than a thousand plates were three times laid. The music, by Hall's full Band, was excellent. Speeches, eloquent and appropriate, were delivered by several gentlemen, including the Pastor. The day was pleasant, and the occasion one of exceeding interest to Pastor and friends, and cannot fail to be remembered by all, in the years to come, with gratification and joy.

The mails between Woburn and Winchester are sadly out of joint. For instance—if you desire to send a letter from Woburn to Winchester, by mail, a distance of two miles, it goes into Boston by the 7 A. M. train, a distance of ten miles, remains until the 5.10 P. M. train, and reaches its destination at about 6 o'clock.

In other words, it takes eleven hours to send a letter two miles—which, if mailed direct to Winchester, would reach there in ten minutes or less! And yet the Postmaster General of the United States, who has been written to upon the subject, maintains a "dignified silence" respecting the matter. When will wonders cease?

The Hartford Times estimates the losses of insurance companies in that city by the Portland fire at \$500,000.

THE FIRE IN PORTLAND has excited great interest all over the country, and called forth a greater amount of sympathy and benevolence than any similar event within our recollection. Very handsome contributions have been sent in from all quarters. Such a sudden destruction of so large a part of a beautiful, rich and populous city as Portland, carries terror in its tidings, and leads us to think of the frail tenure of all earthly possessions.

We are glad to know that the people of Woburn are alive to the importance of doing something for the sufferers of that city, who have not only lost their houses and stores by the hot and furious flames, which overlept all obstacles in their progress, but have since been a prey to the influx of thieves and vampires from abroad, who have not hesitated to ply their calling amid the smoking ruins and charred remains of the devoted city.

On Thursday evening, the citizens of Woburn assembled at the Town Hall, in response to the call of the Selectmen for a public meeting to adopt measures for the purpose of "soliciting aid for the relief of the sufferers from the great fire in Portland." The meeting was called to order by Hon. Charles Choate, chairman of the Board of Selectmen.

On motion, Mr. Choate was chosen chairman, and E. E. Thompson, Esq., secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Choate explained the purpose for which the meeting had been called, and expressed himself in favor of raising a large amount for the sufferers.

On motion of G. R. Gage, Mr. Chas. A. Smith, who has visited Portland since the fire, made some remarks respecting the condition of the city, and the suffering and wants of the people. Mr. S. said there was great need of aid being extended, and at once. The people there are in good spirits, but need help, especially clothing. They feel that they must have assistance, yet they are not cast down, but are determined to do the best they can. With such determination, Portland will rise Phoenix like from the ashes, if she is only properly aided by the people of the country, who must continue to send in their contributions. New buildings are already going up, the insurance offices, with commendable liberality, are paying their losses, and the calamity thus resolutely met, is more than half conquered.

L. L. Whitney, Esq., moved that a Committee of three be appointed to nominate a Committee to canvas the town and solicit subscriptions. The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee: L. L. Whitney, B. F. Poole and J. E. Littlefield. After deliberation, they reported the names of the following persons: Charles Choate, Charles B. Winn, John Cummings, Jr., William Totman, Josiah Linscott, Thomas Warland, L. L. Whitney, M. P. Parkhurst, M. A. Tyler, S. K. Richardson, G. R. Gage, D. O. Blanchard.

The Committee will enter upon their labors at once, and we trust they will be instrumental in procuring a handsome sum. They will meet on Monday evening next, at the Selectmen's room, and report progress.

Nathan Wyman, Esq., was appointed Treasurer of the funds to be raised.

The ladies of Woburn, ever true to the calls of humanity, have already purchased quite a large amount of cloth, and are now actively employed in making it into garments for the sufferers. They will be happy to receive clothing or money, for the purpose of extending their benevolent operations. It is said that old, cast-off clothing will be acceptable. Beds and bedding are also called for, and those who can contribute these articles are requested to leave them at the store of J. W. Hammond, Lyceum Building.

A TELEGRAPH.—We know not why it is that Woburn has no telegraphic connection with Boston. Winchester, our neighbor, has for some time enjoyed such a privilege. We learn that a "station" will be opened here at any time, if the people manifest a desire to have one. Let us have the telegraph by all means.

We learn from the Chelsea Pioneer, that Miss Susie C. Gould, formerly a member of the Graduating Class of the Woburn High School for the present year, and who left town a year or two since, gave the Valedictory Address at the recent examination of the High School in Chelsea. The Pioneer says it was "excellent in composition; clear, distinct and musical in delivery, and graceful throughout."

FOR AN EXCURSION for families, Parties and Schools, nothing can be more pleasant and delightful than a trip to Nahant in the fine steamer Ulysses, which leaves India Wharf, Boston, three times daily. Coaches convey parties from the boat to the Hotel, and also to the fine gardens at the Pool of Maolis, which have been beautifully laid out with summer houses, groves, fountains, lawns, &c., and are open to the public. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

MILLINERY GOODS AT COST.—Our lady friends will be pleased to learn that Mr. Carnes, at his store in Wade's Block, is selling off his whole stock of Millinery at cost price.

MR. EDITOR.—For two or three weeks past, the readers of your Journal have missed the usual summary of Winchester events, from your faithful and persistent correspondent, *Excelsior*.—They may not all know the cause of his silence. He is afflicted by the heaviest of bereavements, the death of his wife.

Died, June 27, Mrs. Elizabeth A. wife of E. A. Wadleigh, Esq., of Winchester. To speak in commendation of her, now that she is dead, will not hurt a sensitivity of which she was susceptible when alive, and will not be a mere form or customary tribute. Even strangers may be profited by knowing of her consistent and exemplary life. Conscientious and earnest in her feelings, she was one of the foremost in works of charity, benevolence and piety. She all along showed faith by her works, and yet felt that works alone could not save. Her disease, a lingering consumption, admonished her in time of her limited prospects for life, and earnestly was that time spent in examining and reviewing her hopes for another world, and in exhorting and counselling others around her. Like Jacob of old, she felt that few and evil had the days of the years of her life been, but that in an insufficient Saviour she could place her unwavering trust; and so she died, or rather, departed, for she has merely gone before to Heaven, and those who will, may meet her there. Her husband and family have the earnest sympathy of the community. *

WOBURN LOCALS.

WOBURN FIVE CENT SAVINGS BANK.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Woburn Five Cent Savings Bank was held at the office of that institution, in Wade Block, on Monday evening of this week. It was fully attended. The following is the list of officers chosen for the ensuing year:—

President—Gen. Abijah Thompson. Vice Presidents—Thomas Richardson, James Tweed, Stephen Dow. Trustees—J. P. Converse, Stephen Nichols, J. R. Kimball, G. R. Gage, A. E. Thompson, Wm. T. Grammer, Wm. Winn, O. R. Clarke, John D. Tidd, Nathan Wyman, P. L. Converse, M. F. Winn. Secretary and Treasurer—James N. Dow.

The annual report of the treasurer, which is appended, shows the affairs of this institution to be in most flourishing condition, and reflects credit upon the judicious and careful management of Mr. Dow, who since its establishment has held the responsible office of Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.
Am't of Deposits to July 1, \$99,051.31
Am't withdrawn, 24,185.85 71,565.45
Interest, dividends, 4,092.97 3,732.91 77,028.71
Total, 100,000.00
Invested:
Bank Stock, \$11,301.00
Loans on Bank Stock, 600.00
Loans on Personal security, 5,599.00
Loans on Mortgagge, 17,800.00
Loans on Bonds, 2,000.00
U. S. Bonds, 36,063.25
Cash on hand, 3,723.91 77,028.71
Interest rec'd above due and ex., 5,163.25
Dividends and extra div., 4,092.97 1,120.28
Interest earned to date, 1,504.14

PIC-NIC PARTY.—The pic-nic party of the friends of Rev. Dr. J. C. Bodwell, which was held in "Tudor's Grove," Nahant, on Friday of last week, was a most pleasant and successful affair. The attendance was very large, parties going in private conveyances, in pic-nic wagons, and by the steamer "Ulysses," which plies between Boston and Nahant, and at an early hour a goodly company assembled for breakfast. Through the day the attractions of that most beautiful spot, transferred by the hand of art from a barren waste to a splendid grove and garden, and the curiosities of nature with which the promontory abounds, together with singing and the interchange of friendly greetings, gave ample amusement to those present. Later in the day the company gathered together, and speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Bodwell, John Cummings, Jr., Dea. J. R. Kimball, D. D. Hart, Wm. A. Stone, and others. The general tone was an expression of regret at the removal of Mr. Bodwell from town. The day was fine, though very warm.

LEASED.—Mr. Rice, proprietor of the American House, Boston, has leased the beautiful residence of Rev. J. C. Bodwell, on Canal street, together with the furniture and all the fixtures of the place, and will for the balance of the season, occupy it as a summer residence for his family.

HOT WEATHER.—The weather on Friday and Saturday of last week was very hot indeed, particularly on the latter day, when the thermometer indicated 101° in the shade. The thunder shower which refreshed the earth on Sunday evening changed the air somewhat, and this week has been more bearable, though it will pass for a fair edition of the "heated term."

SUN-STROKES.—In the cities there have been numerous fatal results from sun-stroke within the past ten days. One case of partial stroke was reported in town on Friday of last week.

LIQUOR SEIZURE.—Last Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, Deputy State Constable John E. Tidd, assisted by Deputy Sheriff Horace Collamore and another person, by virtue of a writ issued by P. L. Converse, Esq., trial justice, made a descent upon the house of Thomas Salmon, and seized quite a quantity of liquors, and the vessels containing them, and conveyed them to the lock-up under Town Hall. Salmon has

been arrested repeatedly on charge of being a common seller, and also as the keeper of a nuisance, and once before has his "stock in trade" been confiscated, but he has generally escaped by appeal, and other similar loopholes. This time he will probably have to come to scratch. The numerous frequenters of "Galilee street," by this seizure forced into a certain degree of sobriety, and cultivating the acquaintance of their mortal enemy, the pump, will be likely to experience some astonishing effects upon their physical and mental vision,—will find that the trees on the corner of Franklin st. do not habitually dance a quadrille about four o'clock in the afternoon, and that the old pump, instead of being a boon companion, is an article of use and comfort; and having by this means got things right side up and front end foremost, will keep them so.

LITTLE WANDERERS.—Twelve little children from the "Baldwin Place Home" in Boston, an institution for the reception of homeless children, under the direction of their Superintendent, will conduct the service at the Methodist church, next Sunday afternoon, and in the evening there will be a union service of all the religious societies in town, at the Congregational church, to hear their singing and other pleasant and attractive exercises. A collection for the benefit of the "Home" will be taken up afternoon and evening.

PRESENTATION.—Last Tuesday evening the teachers of the Woburn Public Schools met by appointment at the residence of Mrs. Hall, on Pleasant street, and then proceeded in a body to call on Rev. Dr. Bodwell, chairman of the School Committee, and presented him with a complete set of Prescott's Works, bound in library style, comprising seventeen volumes. The whole affair was extremely pleasant.

THE MOST PERFECT AND BRILLIANT RAINBOW that has been seen in this locality for some years, spanned the entire heavens about six o'clock last Sunday evening, attracting general attention and comment.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—The venerable Rev. Mr. Edson, of Lowell, Mass., well known to many in this neighborhood, will preach to the congregation in Lyceum Hall, next Sunday.

It is understood that Rev. J. C. Bodwell will deliver his farewell sermon the first Sunday in August. At a meeting of the church last Wednesday evening the initiatory steps towards convening the council for his dismissal, were taken.

LUKE R. BOUT.

FOURTH OF JULY NUISANCES.—It seems by a notice among the Woburn Locals of last week, that the quiet and repose and comfort and patience and forbearance of the people of Woburn were sorely tried as usual on the night preceding the Fourth. And so were we in Winchester,—altogether beyond endurance. Last year and some years previous, measures were taken to preserve the quiet and peace of the community, by appointing a police force to arrest offenders, and our town enjoyed a comfortable repose. This year it is to be presumed that nothing in that line was done, and as a consequence we had to suffer a senseless and annoying disturbance all through the last half of the night. Why our overseers of the town's interests were thus delinquent, is known only to themselves. The evil is so serious that they ought to be more to the alert to prevent it, and it is to be hoped that in future they will be. The senselessness and impropriety of practising such enormities, of disturbing the repose of a community, of distressing and endangering the sick, and tolerating it as a justifiable mode of celebrating our nation's birth, is utterly absurd. Such manifestations ought to be discredited and prevented as evil, and only evil. Parents who allow their boys to leave their homes and spend the night in noise and disorder, make a great mistake. They are thereby responsible for the bad influences acquired and exerted, and for the discomfort and annoyance experienced by their neighbors and themselves.

And further, we were compelled to hear an *inordinate* ringing of big bells,—morning, noon and night,—till our patience was sorely tried; especially after our nerves had become unstrung by sleeplessness and excessive heat. How much money does the town pay for so much ringing? Too much of a good thing is good for nothing.

WINCHESTER.

FOREIGN.—By the steamer *Saxonia*, from Southampton, June 27, we have the highly interesting intelligence that a great battle was fought between the Austrians and Italians, lasting almost the whole of Sunday, June 25. The Italian army was defeated and had retreated into the Mincio. The Prussians were advancing into Bohemia, where an engagement appeared likely, small skirmishes only having thus far taken place. Reports prevailed that the Hanoverian army had agreed to capitulate to the Prussians, while on the other hand it was said that it had succeeded in evading the toils drawn around it.

LATER.—The steamer City of London brings news one day later. The Prussians had been defeated by the Austrians in Bohemia, and were in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field of battle. The action took place on the 26th of June.

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The Middlesex Journal,
AND
WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866.

JOB WORK of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Books and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

The large country circulation of the JOURNAL, renders it a valuable medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

General Sherman is much of a Lion at this time, although not so ravenous as when he made his famous march through rebellion, and ate from a platter ten miles wide and a thousand miles long. He had a fine ovation on entering Boston on Friday afternoon, an enthusiastic reception in Cambridge on Saturday, was grandly received on Monday at Salem, and at Dartmouth College, in Hanover, had a cordial welcome, and so through all the pathway of his Northern visit. People like him for his frankness and good nature, and can well appreciate what a gallant soldier he has been, and the great service he has rendered the country.

The Monthly Report of the U. S. Agricultural department for June is out, and we find the following gratifying official announcement:

"The condition of the crops, always a consideration of vital importance between seed-time and harvest, has excited more attention this season than for many years. Apprehensions arose, not without some cause, that scarcity of bread-stuffs might follow the winter-killing of the cereals which was reported very generally throughout the country. In some portions of the central wheat-growing States almost entire failure seemed inevitable."

I am happy to be able to say, that apprehensions of scarcity, which might threaten compulsory economy of consumption, and warrant extraordinary measures, are groundless. With the stock of wheat on hand and the substitution of corn and buck wheat for wheat, which always attends highly remunerative prices of flour, there is a present prospect for an ample supply for all our wants, and enough to spare to send to Europe twice the amount of the pauper exports of bread-stuffs of the last year.

From a careful analysis of statistical returns, with due regard to the usual average product and present losses of each State, the prospect on the first of June was for seven-tenths of a crop. With favorable weather, and absence from casualties before harvesting, the indications point to three-fourths of an average total yield of wheat."

We may hope for a speedy and great fall of flour, for it has now reached a point absolutely undurable any longer. The crops every where in New England are coming forth finely under the magnificent weather we are now enjoying. The report states, that in New England, except in Massachusetts, a full breadth of spring wheat is sown, looking better than an average in Maine, and a fraction lower than an average in other States.

Of fruit in the country at large, the report says, that "medium crop of apples is indicated, though there is variation in the appearance in different localities."

A communication on English Sparrows, in the New York Evening Post, gives a very gratifying statement of their destruction of worms: "Three hundred bird-houses have recently been erected in Madison, Union, Gramercy and Stuyvesant parks, and the birds are already occupying them. It is delightful to see these sparrows devour the white millers, the parents of the measuring worm. They do it with a gusto exceeding that of any other bird known to us, and have apparently nearly exterminated them in the four parks mentioned. A gentleman in Jersey City, writes: "I beg to state that we have any quantity of English sparrows all over our city; the streets and squares, wherever there are trees, are full of them. Last year and year before our trees at this period were almost stripped of their foliage by the worms; this season I have not seen the first worm, and our trees never looked better. Thanks to the birds, I counted 43 of them in my door yard lately, and they were the delight of my children all last winter."

Bird houses should be erected at once in all our parks and church-yards, and soon we shall have tens of thousands of these little strangers with us, which, if fed, from October to May, will remain all the year, and will free our city from the disgusting measuring worm. The police at these parks are much interested in encouraging and protecting the birds."

We are much pleased with the idea of encouraging these birds, and hope we may do it in Massachusetts.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO.—So much time has elapsed since the commencement of American colonization in Mexico, that the results become a proper subject of inquiry. It is plain enough that many of the pioneers have been previously disappointed—which is true, however, in almost all kindred enterprises. On the other hand, there are some who appear to be delighted with their new experience. One of the latter individuals occupies several columns of the *Memphis Appeal*, with a record of his observations made in the last eleven months, of which about five months were spent in traveling. He writes from Cordova, Department of Vera Cruz, in glowing terms. We extract as follows:

One day a woman went to Brigham Young for council touching some alleged oppression by an officer of the church. Brigham, like a true politician, assumed to know her; but when it became necessary to record her case hesitated, and said: "Let me see, sister—I forgot your name." "My name!" was the indignant reply; "why I am your wife!" "When did I marry you?" The woman informed the "President," who referred her to an account book in his desk, and then said: "Well, I believe you are right. I knew your face was familiar."

The rate of taxation in Woburn this year, will be \$12.50 on \$1000. Last year it was \$16.00 on a thousand.

in fertility to the rolling plains of the vast valleys beneath, with their perpetual verdure and products, their everlasting streams of pure and best of water. This is not all. In that area most of the minerals known abound, coal, &c. And the half is not yet told or known.

True, there was an earthquake Jan. 20 and another May 10th, "shaking down some churches and damaging other large edifices," but these misfortunes were submitted to without complaint. Of say 600 or 700 persons who arrived at Cordova in the spring months, about one half returned, alleging that they were unable to obtain government lands, which fact the writer just quoted attributes to imprudent conduct.

They rode about through the country, proposing nearly every man's lands and proposing to buy each; but most of them without a dollar in their pocket or the visible means to acquire the lands, even though they should suit themselves in location and price. The next day, perhaps, others would come along (I have known as many as three), and price all the public and private lands in this neighborhood and raise the price of all the lands. The result was quite natural; all, or nearly all were defeated, and they defeated each other, so that those who had the means and could have bought and paid the prices asked for the land, one week before, could not do it now on account of the advanced price adhered to so tenaciously by the shrewd Mexican—that was the time for each and all land holders to make their fortunes, and that the Americans would, from their own acts, pay any price they might choose to ask. It was not until it was too late, that the Americans discovered the extent of the mischief that each and all had done, and many of them became mortified at their own conduct and returned to the States in disgust.

Of the marvelous productiveness of the country the writer says:

Besides those who were disappointed in obtaining government and private lands, each and all had great big plantation ideas in their heads; nothing less than 640 acres would suit; in fact to offer them less would have been equivalent to an insult, whereas, one hundred acres in the regions I have named, is now admitted by experienced Louisiana planters to be equal to five hundred acres of the richest land anywhere in Louisiana. Why so? Because the lands here produce perpetually, and every conceivable crop of vegetable, within the space of three miles, at one and the same time.

There is no telling what the American people may dare and do. Their capabilities in regard to everything are not to be measured by those of other nations; history supplies nothing bearing the remotest analogy to their spirit, proceedings, undertakings, and triumphs. In no other part of the earth has the human mind been so thoroughly awakened, and its power so vigorously exerted and so splendidly exhibited. Feudality has had no place in the Western World; nothing has existed to cramp, cripple and depress the moral powers of society. The education has been such as is to be found in no other country, and the liberty is to all intents complete and perfect; and it has been seen what a people a pure and simple, without aristocracy, without monarchy, are capable of performing. For the long period of four years they were the butt of European ridicule and contempt; they were viewed as a people chiefly distinguished by rashness and folly, fanaticism and egotism, brag and beggary. It was affirmed that they would find neither men nor money to carry on the terrific struggle. But the men came in constantly increasing numbers, and the money was multiplied at pleasure. How does Europe feel now that all that was threatened has been accomplished, all that was anticipated has been realized? There is now an end to the hallucinations of European philosophy. Critics, men of letters, lawyers, statesmen, courts and cabinets, all stand amazed at the Federal Government.

GRADUATES.—Among the graduating class at Harvard College last Wednesday, were Abior Cate and William Edward Skillings of this town, both graduates of our High School, who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, from this ancient University.

RUMORS.—It is rumored that we are to have a Catholic Church edifice erected in immediate proximity to our new High School.

Also, that another of our prominent citizens has purchased a lot of land on Church street, near by the other new buildings, upon which he proposes to erect a handsome dwelling house.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Among the improvements made, should be noted, that of the painting of the Centre Depot. It is we think the best Depot on the line of the road outside of the cities, not only in its internal arrangements, but in the structure itself, which presents a tasteful appearance and is quite ornamental than otherwise.

THE FAIR OF THE NEW ENGLAND AND VERMONT STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES will be held on the grounds of the Windham County Park Association at Brattleboro, Vermont, September 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1866. The grounds are pleasantly located, on the bank of the Connecticut River, and are ample for the purposes of the Exhibition. Premiums amounting to over \$6,000 will be offered in the various departments. Arrangements have been made with nearly all the New England Railroads for the transportation of stock and articles free and conveyance of passengers attending, for fare one way. Enquiries may be addressed to Henry Clark, Poultney, Vermont; David Goodale, Brattleboro, Vermont; or Daniel Needham, Boston, Mass.

LIFE OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—D. Appleton and Co., of New York have published a life of President Johnson, as viewed from a National standpoint, by a National man. An engraved portrait by Smith of New York, in the frontispiece, presents a very striking likeness of the President. The incidents of Mr. Johnson's early life, his struggle with poverty and adversity, and his final triumph over all obstacles, are portrayed in a most striking and graphic manner. It is written in good temper, and is entirely free from all party or sectional views. The book is very handsomely got up, and indeed are all of Mr. Appleton's publications.

The Round Table has an article on the arsenical poison contained in paper collars, and the danger of wearing them. The writer says, though only the vigorous may show the effects of this poison in breakings out upon the skin, all who wear the collars are slowly absorbing the poison. He recommends their disuse entirely and a return to linen.

\$1500 had been raised in Woburn for the poor land sufferers up to Friday noon, and the Committee had not closed their books. Those who from absence or other cause, have not been seen, will please hand their contributions to some one of the Committee.

The rate of taxation in Woburn this year, will be \$12.50 on \$1000. Last year it was \$16.00 on a thousand.

FOREIGN COTTON.—Efforts to propagate the cotton plant in other countries are unremitting. The report of the Cotton Supply Association, presented at Manchester, England, 29th ult., contains interesting acts relating to this subject. The failure to receive from America expected supplies, after the close of the war, led to renewed efforts to stimulate the growth of cotton everywhere. Letters to India, Turkey, Italy, Greece and the Brazils, were widely distributed, and in response to numerous applications American seed was forwarded to various points. As much as 25 tons were sent to the cotton-growing districts in the Ottoman Empire. The committee state that "the progress already made, and the improvement gradually taking place in the quality of the cotton grown in Turkey, warranted the assurance which the committee entertained that that country would become a permanent and increasingly valuable source of supply. The committee had continued their efforts in India with renewed hope, and they were sanguine enough to believe that they would not ultimately experience disappointment."

Voted, That the Selectmen be authorized to dispose of the old High School House and land occupied by it, and the proceeds to be appropriated to the furnishing and fencing of the new High School house.

Voted, That the Selectmen be authorized to purchase a suitable lot of land and remove the Gifford school house thereon, and that the Treasurer be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars to meet the expense of land and removal of building.

Voted, To appropriate the sum of six thousand dollars to complete and furnish the new Grammar school house; and the Treasurer was authorized to borrow that sum for a term of time and give the note of the town for the same.

Voted, To authorize the Treasurer to borrow ten thousand dollars on behalf of the town, in anticipation of the taxes.

The proceedings were marked with great unanimity, and although the citizens are laying out a good deal of money on these school houses, yet they feel that it is a good investment and will add materially to the growth and prosperity of the town.

STATISTICS.—From the Assessors book the following items are gleaned:

	1865	1866
Valuation of Real Estate,	\$1,634,988	\$1,637,763
Personal	728,579	337,631
	\$2,634,988	\$1,975,394
Increase on valuation of Real and Personal Estates,	\$437,394	
State Tax,	\$1,436.50	\$1,436.50
County Tax,	\$1,160.87	1,068.71
Town Tax and overlying,	25,915.88	20,668.81
	\$31,456.82	\$28,568.52

Notwithstanding an increase of \$2,867-30 to be taxed, yet the rate of taxation will be fifteen dollars on a thousand, or two dollars and thirty cents less than last year. This is to be attributed to the increase of taxable property which has come into town in the past year, and which will be more apparent, perhaps another year.

The town at its annual meeting having failed to pass a vote allowing the usual discount for the payment of taxes before a certain time, there will be none allowed; but it is hoped that the tax-payers will feel it less a duty to pay their taxes as soon as possible, so that all demands upon the treasury may be promptly met.

GRADUATES.—Among the graduating class at Harvard College last Wednesday, were Abior Cate and William Edward Skillings of this town, both graduates of our High School, who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, from this ancient University.

RUMORS.—It is rumored that we are to have a Catholic Church edifice erected in immediate proximity to our new High School.

Also, that another of our prominent citizens has purchased a lot of land on Church street, near by the other new buildings, upon which he proposes to erect a handsome dwelling house.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Among the improvements made, should be noted, that of the painting of the Centre Depot. It is we think the best Depot on the line of the road outside of the cities, not only in its internal arrangements, but in the structure itself, which presents a tasteful appearance and is quite ornamental than otherwise.

EXCELSIOR.—**APPEARANCE OF THE SUN FROM THE NORTH POLE.**—To a person standing at the North Pole, the sun appears to sweep horizontally around the sky every twenty-four hours, without any perceptible variation during its circuit in its distance from the horizon. On the 21st of June it is 23 deg. 38 min. above the horizon—a little more than one-fourth of the distance to the zenith, the highest point that it ever reaches. From this altitude it slowly descends, its track being represented by a spiral or screw with a very fine thread; and in the course of three months it worms its way down to the horizon, which it reaches on the 23rd of September. On this day it slowly sweeps around the sky, with its face half hidden below the icy sea. It still continues to descend; and after it has entirely disappeared, it is still so near the horizon that it carries a bright twilight around the heavens in its daily circuit. As the sun sinks lower and lower, this twilight gradually grows fainter, till it fades away. On the 20th of December the sun is 23 deg. 38 min. below the horizon, and this is the midnight of the dark winter of the pole. From this date the sun begins to ascend; and after a time, its return is heralded by a faint dawn, which circles slowly around the horizon, completing its circuit every twenty-four hours. This dawn grows gradually brighter; and on the 20th of March the peaks of ice are gilded with the first level rays of the six months' day. The bringer of this long day continues to wind his spiral way upward, till he reaches his highest place on the 21st of June, and his annual course is completed. Such is one of the most wonderful of the works of God.

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WINCHESTER.

WOBURN LOCALS.—**MEETING.**—A special Town Meeting was held last Monday evening, and the following business transacted:

Hon. Oliver R. Clark was chosen Moderator.

Voted, That the Selectmen be authorized to dispose of the old High School House and land occupied by it, and the proceeds to be appropriated to the furnishing and fencing of the new High School house.

Voted, To appropriate the sum of six thousand dollars to complete and furnish the new Grammar school house; and the Treasurer was authorized to borrow that sum for a term of time and give the note of the town for the same.

Voted, To authorize the Treasurer to borrow ten thousand dollars on behalf of the town, in anticipation of the taxes.

The proceedings were marked with great unanimity, and although the citizens are laying out a good deal of money on these school houses, yet they feel that it is a good investment and will add materially to the growth and prosperity of the town.

Voted, That the Selectmen be authorized to purchase a suitable lot of land and remove the Gifford school house thereon, and that the Treasurer be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars to meet the expense of land and removal of building.

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clear that the Americans do not regard either monitors or ironclads as sufficient for all the exigencies of naval service. They are recognizing two classes of vessels—one built solely for offensive and defensive power, the other for power in combination with extraordinary speed. Our first-rate iron clads are probably unequalled for the union of all these qualities together. The Minotaur is said to be one of the fastest men-of-war in the world; she is strongly plated, and she could carry 300-pound guns, but then the 300-pound gun is probably the heaviest she could carry, whereas even now 600-pounders are afloat. It will not do, however, to be left behind in a race like this. We have been conducting experiments so deliberately and fastidiously that other nations, either less skeptical or more easily convinced, have not practically ahead of us. We have no doubt that many a fault could be found both in American and Italian ironclads, but, in the mean time, their weight of metal is far in excess of ours, and there is a strong and growing presumption that in future actions weight of metal may carry the day.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.—The Travellers of Hartford issues general accident policies for the special benefit of two classes of persons: those who "don't travel much," and those who do. In one of these classes may be found most of those who hie away to the mountains, the seaside, the springs, the lakes, the rural districts, the Adirondacks—or wherever people go for vexation or vacation in the summer months. As they rattle along in railroad cars, glide in magnificently steamers, roll in overloaded stage-coaches, jounce in country wagons, canter on horse or mule, back, paddle in their own canoe, clamber over mountain ledges, leg it along dusty highways, tramp with the rifle or fishing-rod, plunge into the briny surf, or boldly march to the *table d'hote*, a policy in the Travellers of Hartford will prove a continual source of comfort and satisfaction.

Married

In Winchester, 11th inst., Charles Wyman of Chelsea, to Martha A. Lawrence of W.

Died

In Woburn, July 14, Charles G. Davis, aged 83 years.

In Woburn, July 12, 1866, Hannah C. Carroll, aged 45 years, 9 months.

In Woburn, July 17, 1866, E. W. Hooper, 2d, aged 11 months, 12 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

FARMERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS CAN purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Thomas' Venetian Liniment for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, toothache, scrofula, consumption, cuts, burns, swelling, irritation, old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. It does not give relief the money will be refunded. A trial dose is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

Dr. THOMPSON, Surveyor, Conveyancer & Auctioneer, opposite KELLY'S BUILDING, Opposite the HOTEL, Woburn, Mass. SURVEYING, Levelling, Measurement of Work, WITH PLANS & DESKS, ORGANES, &c. written, at a fixed price. For the sale of land, lease and care of Real Estate. Sales of Real and Personal Estate at Auction. Also appraised, division and sale of Estates.

For Trials by mail promptly attended to.

CAUTION

TO FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH D. ROW, Physician and Surgeon No. 7 End Pitt St., Boston, has consulted daily for all cases of infirmities incident to the female sex. I am recommended that for what is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of cramp it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in giving it to any female patient. It is this new mode of treatment, that most obtainable complaints yield under it, and the afflicted are relieved.

Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the cure of the disease of women than any other physician in Boston.

Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole attention to an office practice for the cure of Private Diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges no superior in the United States.

N. B.—No bill will contain one dollar, or less.

Price, 40 and 80 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Of

fee, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. July 21—In

SPIKE THE GUNS!

of Humpus. Imposters in the field with deadly hair dyes, dangerous to health and utterly destructive to the hair. Do not submit to your head doctor.

Baptized with Liquid Fire!

when that cooling vegetable preparation,

BOSTON AND LOWELL.

And Nasau & Lowell, Wilton, Stony Brook,

Lowell & Lawrence, and Salem & Lowell

Railroads.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, TON.

Apr. 30, 1865, trains will leave BOS-

TON for Upper Railroads, 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30 p.m.

and Manchester, 7, 8, a.m., 12.00, 2.00, 5.30 p.m.

Wilton, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack

7.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30, p.m.

Groton Junction, 7.30 a.m., 12.00, 5.30 p.m.

Wellesley, 7.00, 10.00 a.m., 12.15, 3, 5.10, 6.30 p.m.

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Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XV : No. 44.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

COLLECTOR'S SALE In South Reading.

The following described parcels of Real Estate, in South Reading, in the County of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, owned or supposed to be owned by the persons hereafter named and assessed for the years 1863 and 1864, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the charge and assessment, will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at the office of E. A. UPTON, in said South Reading, on SATURDAY, August 4th, at three o'clock, P. M., and will be then and there sold for non-payment of Taxes assessed for the years 1863 and 1864, and all incidental costs and charges, unless the same shall be otherwise specifically mentioned. The land sold for non-payment of taxes for 1863, is designated "Tax 1863," in all other cases the land is sold for non-payment of taxes for 1864.

E. A. UPTON, Collector.

South Reading, July 10, 1866.

RESIDENT OWNERS.

William Burditt, 4 acres of land, with the buildings thereon, situated on Lowell street, bounded northerly by land of James J. Mansfield, easterly by Elm street, southerly by land of the Company, westerly by land formerly owned by Aaron Burditt. Tax \$16.00

Also 1/4 acre of land, situated on Lowell street, with the buildings thereon, bounded easterly by land of Sewell Wm. easterly by said Lowell st., southerly by land of J. J. Mansfield, and westerly by land formerly owned by Aaron Burditt.

Henry Burditt, 54 acres of woodland, situated on Lowell street, bounded easterly by a private road, southerly by said street, westerly by land of Michael Burditt and owner unknown, and westerly by land of owners unknown. Tax 6.40

John Burditt, 1/2 acre of land, with the buildings thereon, situated on Prospect street, and bounded north by said street, east by land of Coo- ley, south and west by land of Henry List. Tax 16.00

Daniel Doneven, 11 acres of land, with the buildings thereon, situated on Weymouth street, bounded easterly by woodland, bounded southerly by land of B. B. Wiley, and west by land of owners unknown. Tax 11.87

Susan Forrest, 4 acres of land, being lots No. 21, and 24, situated on Pleasant street, Tax 9.19

" " 21, for 1863, 2.60 " " 21, for 1864, 2.60 " " 21, for 1863, 2.60 " " 21, for 1864, 2.60 " " 21, for 1863, 2.60 " " 21, for 1864, 2.60 " " 21, for 1863, 2.60 " " 21, for 1864, 2.60

Daniel Haggerty, 1 acre of land, with dwelling house thereon, situated on a private way, and formerly owned by Wm. Arrington. Tax 8.00

John Haggerty, 1/2 acre of land, with the buildings thereon, situated on Lyden street. Tax 30.46

Samuel Kimball, 1/4 acre of land, situated on Greenwood street, in Greenwood, and being the residence of his son, John. Tax 1.24

O. S. Moulton, 1/2 acre of land, with the buildings thereon, situated on corner of Lafayette and Orange streets. Tax 30.46

Isaac Osgood, administrator for C. F. Burditt, 8 acres of land, situated on Lowell street, bounded northerly by land of Batchelder and Burditt, easterly by land of Shobom, and westerly by land of Walcott. Tax 18.65, and 31.00

Daniel Shattuck, 1/2 acre of land, with the buildings thereon, situated on Avenue street, and bounded north by land of Yale heirs, east by land of Perkins, south by said street, and west by land of Walcott. Tax for 1863, 9.18

Edward Smith's Estate, 1/2 acre of land, with dwelling house thereon, situated on a private way, and formerly owned by Wm. Arrington. Tax 8.00

George Poor, 1 acre of land, with buildings thereon, situated in Greenwood, near the B. & M. Rail Road, bounded south by land of Ripley, north and west by land of owners unknown, east by said street, and south by land of Mrs. Badger. Tax 21.95

Mary A. Robinson, 1/4 acre of land, being lot No. 18 on plan of B. W. Robinson. Tax 1.60

Henry A. Thompson, 1/2 acre of land, with buildings thereon, bounded easterly by land of Wm. Tyrer, and north by a private way. Tax 18.40

Oliver Walton, 1/2 acre of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Salem street, bounded north by land of Emerson, south by land of Walcott. Tax 1.60

Also 2 acres of tillage land, situated on Salem River. Tax 1.29

Also, 12 acres woodland, situated south of Salem street. Tax 4.80

David Wiley, 1 acre of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Eaton street, bounded easterly by said street, southerly by land of Sweetser, westerly by land of owners unknown, and northerly by land of Eaton. Tax 37.28

Sally L. Wiley, 1/4 acre of a dwelling house, situated on Wiley street, at the junction of said street with a short street leading to Street. Tax 4.00

Also 31 acres pasture land and woodland, situated on Salem street, and bounded north by land of Emerson, south by land west said street. Tax 11.00

NON-RESIDENTS.

JAMES 6 Slater's Plan, No. 1, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans, No. 5, page 65; 1/2 acre on Slater's Plan, No. 2, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans, No. 5, page 12. Tax 4.40

J. B. Bennett, Lot No. 5, Sullivan's Plan, 1844, recorded in Middlesex So. Dist. Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans, No. 1, page 65. Tax 1.20

S. Barnard, 1/4 acre of land near McKay's house, bounded northerly by McKay's land, and southerly by a street. See C. F. Burditt, Plan of House. Tax 2.40

John Buckman, 1/4 acre of land, as seen in McKay's Plan, and situated near his house, and bounded northerly by land of said McKay, and southerly by a boy, and a girl. Tax 2.40

A. H. Bowman, 1 house lot on H. L. East's Plan. Tax 3.29

Bassett Gates, 1/4 acre of land on Slater's Plan of house lots, 1, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans, No. 5, page 65. Tax 0.40

Joseph Buck, 1/4 acre of pasture land near Stoneham. Tax 0.40

Alfred Blanchard, 1/4 acre of land, being lot No. 151 on New England Ice Company's Plan, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 4, page 71. Tax 2.40

S. P. Blake, 1/4 acre of land, situated in Greenwood, bounded easterly by land of Wm. Tyrer, and bounded northerly by land of P. H. Sweetser. Tax 2.40

C. F. Bally, 1/4 acre of land, being lots No. 2 and 3 on Slater's Plan, No. 1, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans, No. 5, page 65. Tax 3.29

A. W. Bowman, 1/4 acre of land, being lots No. 56 and 60, on Sargent's Plan of house lots. Tax 0.50

Samuel Buffum, 1/4 acre of land, being lot No. 18 on Sargent's Plan, No. 2, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans, No. 5, page 65. Tax 0.40

Edward Brown, 1/4 acre of land, being lot No. 30 on Sargent's Plan, No. 2, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans, No. 5, page 65. Tax 0.40

Wm. V. Clements, 1/4 acre of land, being lots No. 11 and 38 on Adam Wiley's Plan, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans No. 4, page 75. Tax 1.20

J. H. Conroy, 1/4 acre of land, being lot No. 11 on Sargent's Plan, No. 1, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans, No. 5, page 65. Tax 0.40

D. Crowell, 1/4 acre of land, being lots No. 10 and 11 on Sargent's Plan, No. 1, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans, No. 5, page 65. Tax 0.40

Samuel Cummings, 5-1/2 acres of land, being lots No. 30 on Robinson's Plan of house lots, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 5, page 65. Tax 1.20

John D. Davis, 1/4 acre of land, being lot No. 10 on Sargent's Plan, No. 1, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist., Book of Plans, No. 5, page 65. Tax 0.40

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The Middlesex Journal, AND WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:
SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

It is the very first publication of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN WAR.

The war in Germany is the opinion of many, is substantially at an end, but there may be some doubt of it, for there are many parties of conflicting interests to be satisfied. Prussia, moving with celerity and decision, and with careful preparation and a bold plan, well matured, has defeated Austria, having been essentially aided by the superiority of her arms. Venice ceded to France will be given to Italy, and Napoleon will seek and receive certain territories, not yet specified, to be annexed to his empire. Prussia whose battles in Bohemia have liberated Venice, will very much enlarge her territory and population, swallowing up some of the many smaller German Kingdoms. We hear nothing of Hungary, but Kossuth is on the alert to take advantage of any favoring circumstances to release her from the grasp of Austria. Whether Italy will be able to obtain the Papal States and make Rome her capital, as she desires, cannot be foreseen, but with the possession of Venice may come the additional power to enable her to obtain them. But will Napoleon incur the displeasure of the Pope and other Roman Catholics, who wish to retain civil and independent power in the States of the Church? He might recommend their relinquishment of dominion, but would he compel it, or stand aside while Italy enforced it? Austria effectually humbled by defeat, would not presume to sustain the Pope to the extremity of war. Italy free and one nationality from the Alps to the Adriatic, would be a grand spectacle, and the world would desire her success.

The exultation in France at the present state of affairs is very natural, for Napoleon will have the credit of finishing in 1866, what he began in 1859 for Italy, although in this contest he has not as yet fired a gun or spent a franc. Belgium and a part of the Rhenish provinces he may claim as his reward.

It is not too late to put in a good breadth of turnips for winter feeding. The varieties are numerous, but all good, so that a mistake is hardly possible. There can be no more profitable crop for stock, as from six hundred to a thousand bushels may be raised on a single acre with good cultivation. The large varieties, such as the "yellow Swedish," "cow horn," etc., should be in by the first of July if possible, but the flat English varieties may be sown at any time before the middle of August.—*Haverhill Gazette*.

A whale boat containing several dead bodies, the mainyard of a ship about 1,500 to 2,000 tons, and other wreck, all had been washed ashore on the coast of Kerry, Ireland, supposed to belong to the overdue ship *Monarch of the Sea*, from Liverpool for New York.

The Boston Commonwealth announces that George Peabody intends to bestow fifty thousand dollars each upon Harvard, Amherst, and Williams colleges, and the sum of one million dollars upon Boston for homes for the poor.

Philadelphia papers speak of extraordinary mortality from cholera infantum. This disease did fearful work everywhere during the hot days.

The cholera is gradually spreading in Europe, particularly in France and Germany.

Tennessee has been admitted into the Union. Other States will now doubtless be permitted to "wheel into line."

The Portland *Press* says: our estimate that the number of buildings destroyed was 1,500, we are satisfied is too low. We think it will come nearer 1,800; and 3,000 families, embracing 10,000 or 12,000 persons, were rendered homeless. The amount of the losses will aggregate upwards of \$10,000,000. Some persons set it as high as \$15,000,000. We learn of insurance to the amount of upwards of \$5,000,000.

Mr. Spurgeon, in a speech at the recent anniversary of the Baptist Union, in London, made the statement that you could get about one good preacher out of every eight students, and that nothing could change the proportion of really good material.

The Secretary of War reports the relative mortality among prisoners held by both sides during the war as follows: Number of union prisoners in the south, 26,940; rebel prisoners in the North, 200,000; union prisoners died, 22,576; rebel prisoners died, 26,436.

Judge B. R. Curtis has written a long letter advocating the Philadelphia Convention, which concludes thus:

"I look to this Convention with hope that it will do much to help onward this instinctive desire of the people of the United States for union and harmony and peace. That it will assert strongly and clearly those principles which are the foundation of our government; that it will exhibit the connection between their violation and the present distracted condition of our country; that it will rebuke the violence of party spirit, and, especially of that spirit of hatred which is as inconsistent with a true love of country as it is with true love of our brethren; and that it will do much to convince the people of the United States that they must act soon in the wisest way, or suffer evils which they and their posterity will long deplore."

"Do you know who I am?" said an officer to a fellow who he had by the collar. "Not exactly, sir," the fellow replied; "but I think you must be the malignant collarer."

Women are all alike. When they're maids they're mild as milk; once make 'em wives, and they lean their backs against their marriage certificates and defy you.

The latest style of bonnet—A slip of white pasteboard trimmed with green ribbon, with seven bows and a small-sized green-house on top, waterfall underneath, carried around by a freak of human nature.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia last week was 716, which is the most ever recorded in a single week. Of the deceased, 357 were young children.

WOBURN LOCALS.

The Prussians have inflicted a terrible blow upon Austria, in a battle fought on the 10th of June. It is said that during the engagement 100,000 men were either killed or wounded. The Prussians were irresistible, though they suffered great loss. In one instance a regiment, 3000 strong, went into an engagement, and came out with only three or four hundred, all the rest having been killed or wounded. It is now said that Prussia and Italy have decided to continue the war.

We have this week sent bills for the *Journal*, &c., to many of our subscribers who reside in this and other states. We trust they will be pleased to remit the amount due us. We have also made out the bills against our subscribers in Woburn, and they are in the hands of Mr. James Newcomb, who will endeavor to collect them at once. We trust those upon whom he may call, will make it convenient to pay their bills on presentation, and thus save the collector and printer further trouble.

TURNIPS.—It is now certain that the hay crop in New England must be light. The weather for the last few weeks has been favorable, but it is too late to remedy the mischief done to the grass roots by the severe drought of the last autumn, and the open winter by which it was succeeded. We have not seen the first acre, seeded down in 1865, that gives promise of any thing like a fair crop of grass. Farmers cannot expect more than two-thirds of an average crop of grass the present season, and any method by which the deficiency can be supplied should be at once attended to.

It is not too late to put in a good breadth of turnips for winter feeding. The varieties are numerous, but all good, so that a mistake is hardly possible. There can be no more profitable crop for stock, as from six hundred to a thousand bushels may be raised on a single acre with good cultivation. The large varieties, such as the "yellow Swedish," "cow horn," etc., should be in by the first of July if possible, but the flat English varieties may be sown at any time before the middle of August.—*Haverhill Gazette*.

CAMPING-OUT.—A party of young men from Woburn have been "camping out" on grounds near Cohasset Beach the past week. One of the party, Marcus Allen, while engaged in rolling "nine-pins" at one of the hotels, had one of his hands jammed between the balls on the "ways," and was obliged to return home.

PIC-NIC.—The Sunday school connected with the Unitarian church and society in this town, held their annual picnic in the grove at Spot Pond, Stoneham, on Thursday last. Three large four-horse teams, and a large number of private carriages, conveyed the party to the ground, where the day was pleasantly spent in games, dancing, etc.

LUKE R. BOUT.

ERORR OF THE JOURNAL.—Will you permit me, from my quiet nest among the hills of New Hampshire, to make, through your columns, on behalf of Mrs. Bodwell, myself and family, this tardy acknowledgment of the various expressions of kindness we have lately received from our friends in Woburn. The day spent at Nahant was exceedingly pleasant, and the evening still more so. The "W. A. A." is a precious season, and its last anniversary was celebrated with proper ceremonies. It was decided to have a picnic at Spot Pond, that being the most favorable spot for the celebration.

ACCIDENT.—Last week Wednesday, Samuel S. Cutler, a young man in the employ of Wm. W. Bartlett, on Salem street, broke and jammed one of the fingers of his left hand while engaged in running the "pebbling" leather machine.

UPON THE ROAD.

Nothing of special interest occurred during the ride excepting the decapitation of six or eight of the passengers, while passing under the limbs of a giant oak, which stretched its arms over the road.

IT WILL doubtless console the afflicted relatives of the D. C. to learn that the oak

was immediately pulled up by the roots.

ARRIVAL AT THE LAKE.

The "W. A. A." to their great surprise, were received with an elaborate speech, by a celtic orator, who concluded his glowing eloquence with the practical demand for "four dothars, or be Jaissye may just turn about and go home widders!" The "W. A. A." refused to accept either horn of the dilemma, and a parley was held with the Enemy.

The Celt was not only emphatic, but absolutely profane in urging his demand, the justice of which the "W. A. A." were unable to discern. The fighting member argued the unreasonableness of the claim, and obligingly offered to fight the thing out on the spot, but the Celt obstinately refused such a settlement. The persuasive member stepped up, and with soft, smooth-tongued sophistries calmed the Celt and brought him within the sphere of reason. Matters having been amicably adjusted, preparations were made for

THE SUPPER,

which was set forth in a gorgeous and lavish style. The Tropics and the Poles were alike taxed for contributions to the repast, and when we say that the tables literally groaned beneath the weight of the supercumbent luxuries, we only quote a remark which has for many years been entirely original. All were happy, all were merry as a marriage bell."

Owing to the fact that the marriageable bachelors put on their most graceful and winning attractions to such a degree that even the wood nymphs and the Naiads came out to admire their beauty and elegance, and stood rooted to the spot, entranced with delight and open-eyed wonder. After the supper came

SPEECHES, SENTIMENTS—SONGS.

The Toast Master proposed as the first regular sentiment, "Our Country, long may she wave!" which was responded to by the poet in an eminently patriotic and elevated poem—only two hours in length.

After "Hall Columbia" by the Band, sentiments of a highly original and permanent character were made, frequently interspersed with singing by the Glee Club. Then followed the great event of the day, namely,

THE ORATION,

which was really a fine production, being the original document from which Daniel Webster, Edward Neverett and Rufus Choate borrowed their happiest thoughts.

At its conclusion the orator was crowned with myrtle, and kissed upon both cheeks by the ladies—which latter infliction he endured with becoming resignation.

During this ceremony the Spot Pond Flotilla appeared in the distance, and soon the whole party were embarked.

UPON THE CRESTED BILLWOW.

This was really one of the most enjoyable and happy incidents of the picnic.

The sun shone brightly upon the azure waves, which sparkled and glittered like sapphires inlaid with diamonds. The great monsters of the deep rolled and tumbled lazily about, lifting their great brown eyes to admire the beauty of the ladies; the flying fish and the dolphin pursued their sportive gambols, while overhead the majestic eagle sailed in majesty thro' the ethereal vault of heaven, looking down upon the fair scene with a grin of satisfaction upon his grizzled head.

Ever and anon the silvery voices of the glee clubbers were heard, interspersed with singing by the Glee Club.

Then followed the great event of the day, namely,

THE DOWNFALL OF AUSTRIA.

From the *London Morning Star*, July 7.

Austria is down, never as a German power to rise again. Her game in Germany is played out—her day is done.

By what arrangements peace may be brought about, on whatever conditions she may be allowed to retire from the contest, her place in Germany is gone.

She can never again be the supreme power around which smaller States rallied

like satraps around a throne. The sceptre has passed away from her.

Her fall, though it might have been foreshadowed to observant eyes for years back, is strangely and terribly sudden. She has fallen like some old and stately tower, which had borne so many storms, that even those who were nearest to see its decay lived peacefully and fearlessly under its shadow as it must endure for ever. For centuries, the House of Austria, elected regularly to the throne of the Holy Roman Empire, was regarded in Germany with a veneration amounting to superstition. Kings were proud to be the vassals of the Kaiser. It is not long since a German monarch said, "The Emperor is my Prince, I go whither he bids me."

Even the Napoleonic wars, and the abandonment of the proud title of Emperor of Germany, did not deprive Austria of her traditional supremacy.

Even Solferino hardly diminished it, so far as outward appearance went.

When the Emperor Francis Joseph visited the theatre in State during the futile

congress of sovereigns which he himself convened at Frankfort, in 1863, the kings and princes stood up to receive him, and remained standing until he had taken his seat.

We have said that there was in Germany something like a superstition in regard to Austria. We might say more—an invincible faith in the strength of Austria was, until lately, one of the superstitions of Europe. A week ago every second Englishman met insisted that it would cost Austria no trouble to crush Italy and普鲁士 together. History has perhaps never in such a time seen so great a collapse.

"E'en listning angels leaned from heaven to hear."

After the voyage, there was a

PROMENADE THROUGH THE GROVE,

where an ancient lady, enchanted by the delightful singing of the Glee Club, expressed her satisfaction in the opinion

that it was "fine liberties were takin'!"

"Ye're a bad lot altogether!" with other compliments expressive of her gratification.

At the musical feast afforded her, Fully satisfied with the kindness and hospitality of the Spot Ponders, the "W. A. A." mounted their triumphal car, and were

HOMEWARD BOUND.

All along the route their progress was an ovation. It had been noised abroad that the "W. A. A." would pass that way,

and the people were on the watch to greet them. The sidewalks were lined with admiring spectators, flags were

PIC-NIC OF THE "W. A. A."

Our reporter has been engaged for three weeks in elaborating our extended account of this picnic, but on account of a severe indisposition, its completion has been delayed until the present issue.

The "W. A. A." has always been pre-

eminently patriotic. When the demon

of Secession struck his poisonous fangs

into the vitals of our beloved country,

and affrighted Liberty, seizing the tocsin

of war sent forth such a peal as startled

all her sons from the Atlantic to the Pa-

cific, foremost amongst those who re-

sponded to the summons were the mem-

bers of the "W. A. A."

Leaving the plow in the furrow, and other agricultural implements scattered about in a most

picturesque confusion, they buckled on

their armor, kissed their wives and ba-

bies, and were marching along. Since

that time the "4th" has been to the "W.

A. A." a precious season, and its last an-

niversary was celebrated with proper

ceremonies. It was decided to have a

picnic at Spot Pond, that being the

most favorable spot for the celebra-

tion.

WINCHESTER.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening of last week as some young men employed at Thompson's Tannery were fooling together, a man by the name of John Welsh, who was reclining upon the ground was taken hold off by another by the legs, and in an attempt to throw him over, wrenched the spine of said Welsh, which led to the complete paralyzing of his body below the neck. He lived until the next evening at 5 o'clock, when he died in convulsions.

All this was highly gratifying to the

members of the "W. A. A." not so much

as a personal matter, but as a mark of

the estimation in which are held the

great principles which they represent,

and as such was highly creditable to the

discernment and intelligence of the pub-

lic.

Winchester, July, 1866.

MIDDLESEX EAST MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This Society met in this town on Wednesdays evening at the house of Dr. Abbott.

There were present Drs. Drew,

Harlow, Cutler, Dalton, Fishbe and Ab-

bot of Woburn, Chapin and Winsor of

Winchester, Brown and Cowdry of

WEATHER REPORT.

For the week ending Saturday, July 21.

DAY.	TEM.	AIR.	WIND.
Sunday,	Max. 95° 78°*	Min. 80° 65°	Clear.
Monday,	102° 70°*	W. W.	Rain.
Tuesday,	90° 70°*	W.	High.
Wednesday,	95° 79°	S. W.	Calm.
Thursday,	72° 65°	S.	*
Friday,	82° 70°*	W.	*
Saturday,	85° 71°	S. W.	*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chevalier's Life-for-the-Hair.
Will RESTORE GRAY HAIR to its ORIGINAL COLOR, and REPAIR THE BROKEN HAIR of the weakest hair, stop its falling out, keep the head cool, and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; is impregnated with a powerful medicine. I assure you, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all Druggists, and others. No. 132 Broad way, N. Y. J. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., At wholesale in Boston by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Weeks & Potter, M. S. Burr & Co., Carter & Wiley.

RUPTURE CURED!

In Billerica, 20th Inst., Mr. John P. Green and Miss Carrie A. Fisk, both of Woburn.

Died

In Woburn, July 24th, Margaret Doherty, aged 8 months, 25 days.

In Woburn, July 26th, Daniel Looby, aged 33 yrs.

In Woburn, July 26th, John Cosgrove, aged 4 years, 10 months, 7 days.

Married

In Woburn, July 24th, Margaret Doherty, aged 8 months, 25 days.

In Woburn, July 26th, Daniel Looby, aged 33 yrs.

In Woburn, July 26th, John Cosgrove, aged 4 years, 10 months, 7 days.

"White's Patent Lever Truss Co."

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is warranted to cure Rupture radically. The Power is turned strong or weak at pleasure, by simply turning a screw. No pressure on the Back or Chest. The office of the principal Druggists everywhere, or at the office of

"White's Patent Lever Truss Co."

609 Broadway, New York.

THE STAR MEDICINAL POWDER CO.

MANUFACTURE AND SELL

The Medicinal Powder and Remedy

to cure every kind of Ulcers, the Throat and Nose, Elongated Palate, Swelling of the Tongue, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Hoarseness, Throat, Coughs, Colds, Ulcers, &c. See Circular, containing certificates from the Hon. John C. Crittenden, Ky.; D. M. Hilditch, one of the proprietors of the New Hotel; Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden, widow of the Hon. John C. Crittenden, and others, No. 694 Broadway, New York.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS for sale, sent Express to all parts of the United States.

FOR CIRCUS AND PRICES addressee, G. CO., Gove Tree, Chester County, Penn.

DESIRABLE HOMES

IN HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY.

A tract of 600 acres of excellent land for farming and fruit growing, situated in the thriving town of Hammonton, in Gloucester County, within 30 miles of Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and but a few miles to New York Railroad. The land will be broken up into lots of 5 to 50 acres, and sold low and low.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this second day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. July 27-31 J. H. TYLER, Register.

GREETING:

WHEREAS, certain instruments purporting to be held in trust and testament and one copy of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Lewis L. Whitney, of Woburn, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to him, according to the name in said

Instrument, he is hereby directed to give public notice by publishing this his claim a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Middlesex Journal, printed at Woburn, the publication to be two days at least, before probate.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this second day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. July 27-31 J. H. TYLER, Register.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

FARMERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS CAN

purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment for dysentery, colic, croup, pleuritic rheumatism, ulcers, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. It will give relief the money will be refunded.

It is a trial, and use according to the directions.

DR. THOMAS DENNIS: I have used your Venetian Liniment for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public to cure to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRIMMER.

Price, 40 and 80 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. July 21-Im

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

The remedy is within reach of all. Smolander's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, will cure you of all Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsey, and Chronic Gonorrhœa, and render any other disease exhausted and falling away. If you have been a too eager votary of pleasure nothing will do you so much good as Smolander's Extract of Buchu. For many diseases it is a sure and safe remedy. Get the Genius. Price Only One Dollar.

Sold by W. C. BRYANT.

and Apothecaries generally.

BURKE & ROGERS, Boston, General Agents.

ASK FOR SMOLANDER'S BUCHU.

June 30

SMALL BEER

FOR ONLY

A CENT A QUART.

BUY MCKELLAR'S Patent Beer Powder,

AND MAKE IT.

Five kinds favoring—Lemon, Saraparilla, Checkberry, Hop and Spruce. No Beer made that can compare with it. Rich, Sparkling, Delicious! Any quantity will be sent by mail.

PERSON NOYES, 47 India St., Boston, Wholesale Agent. Sold by all dealers.

Sample Boxes by Express, 50 cents.

OKAWORTON, N. J., May 8, 1866.

Price, 40 and 80 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. July 21-Im

Agents Wanted in every Town

to sell the BEST

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE

ever offered in market.

The Stitch is Both Sides alike!

For Circular, &c., apply to

A. M. BADGER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FOLDING AND POCKET LANTERS.

Safe and convenient, the size of a case only.

Folded and unfolded in a twinkling. To farmers, sportsmen, and persons living in the country, they are invaluable. Everybody should have one. For sale by Crocker and Hardware Dealers everywhere, and at wholesale by WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS, Wholesale Dealer in Glass-Ware, 111 Milk Street, Boston.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. Full information furnished in regard to Lands in Western Kansas settlements, under the Homestead Act, &c., inclosing 50¢ to 100¢ per acre, for building, or for raising cattle, horses, &c. They are adopted by tailors and clothiers, and those who have used them will have no others. In order to let the public at once see the great value of these goods, we offer to send the same, postage pre-paid, on receipt of the price, one SLEEVETTE BUTTON, Ladies' or Gent's, Plate 40 c.; Fancy 50 c.; Assorted Box containing 1 dozen, each for coats, vests, pants, and overcoats, at \$1.75 per box. A full descriptive list, with full style of Button for men, ladies, &c., will be sent on application. Call or address, W. B. ATKINS, Sole Agent, No. 416 Broadway, corner Canal St., N. Y., P. O. box 655. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Show this to your friends.

BUCKLEY & BANCROFT,

Over the Passenger Depot, Haymarket Square.

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Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XV : No. 45.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

CLOAK DEPARTMENT!
CLOSING SALE OF
Silk & Cloth Garments.
ALSO,
Black and White Bedouins,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.

SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO.,
30 & 34 WINTER STREET,
BOSTON.

DRESS GOODS!

WE ARE CLOSING OUT ALL OUR

Spring & Summer Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO.,
30 & 34 WINTER STREET,
BOSTON.

Specialty.

We call particular attention to our
Hosiery and Glove Department,

CONSISTING OF EVERY VARIETY FOR

Gent's, Ladies' and Children's
SUMMER WEAR.

SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO.,
30 & 34 WINTER STREET,
BOSTON.

WHITE GOODS
AND LINENS,
IN ALL DESIRABLE MAKES,
AT LOW MARKET RATES.

SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO.,
30 & 34 WINTER STREET,
BOSTON.

Just Marked Down.

1000 Pieces Best

French Organies!

At 33 Cts. Per Yard.

SHEPARD, NORWELL & GO.,
30 & 34 WINTER STREET,
BOSTON.

Gentlemen, Mark This!

A
Great many gentlemen, unacquainted with the business, are puzzled to know where—among so many who are in it—is best to buy "CLOTHING."

SUITABLE

for the season. They are desirous to know, if they can, who has the best goods, and will sell them at the most reasonable price. All who are thus particular may and will write.

SUIT

them at the stores of ROISE & CO., whose stock of goods, suitable for warm weather, is very large and complete. Multitudes trade there in preference to any other place.

AT

all events, whoever will trade there is sure to get satisfied both in the QUALITY and PRICE of what buys, at

L. D. BOISE & CO'S,
WASHINGTON ST., 154
July 14-14 W BOSTON.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.
AT 25 WINTER STREET,
ROOM No. 10, BOSTON

Coat and Pant Maker Wanted,
And Girls
To learn the trade, at

P. TEARE'S.

JAMES MCCOY,
CUSTOM BOOT MAKER

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is now prepared to manufacture, in the latest and most fashionable styles, Gentlemen's Boots, of French and American Calf, Repairs, of all kinds, done at short notice, with neatness and dispatch.

Opposite the Common,
WOBURN, MASS.

Pictures Framed
IN ALL STYLES, AT LESS than Boston prices.
SPARROW HORTON,
aprt-y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREATEST

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

FARMERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS CAN purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment for dysentery, colic, cramp, chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, sciatica, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. It does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is needful is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

DR. THOMAS.—Dear Sir: I have send you of late a few copies of my new book of medicine, and believe it to be the best article for what is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of cramps it is invaluable. I have no better recommendation for it than that it is a genuine cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRIMMER,
Ossipee, N. H., May 8, 1866.
Price, 40 and 80 cents. Sold by all druggists, of
fice, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Jy21-1m

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

The remedy is within reach of all. Smolander's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, will cure you of all Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatoid Disease, & Rheumatism, with remarkable success, and restore your exhausted and failing energies. If you have been too eager to "cure" nothing, you may do yourself good as Smolander's Buchu. For many diseases incident to females, Smolander's Buchu is a sure and sovereign remedy. Get the Genuine. Price Only One Dollar.

Sold by W. C. BRIGHAM.
and Apothecaries generally.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Boston, General Agents.
ASK FOR SMOLANDER'S BUCHU.

june30

MR. THOMPSON'S UMBRELLA.

"Augusta, I wish you would practice Chopin's march. Mr. Thompson likes music."

Oh! how sick I was of hearing about Mr. Thompson! My poor aunt, she meant it very kindly, of course, but she little knew how much she made me hate those single gentlemen whom she wished me to please. I was an orphan, and had forty pounds a year, and my aunt's anxiety died with her; so I suppose her anxiety to see me married was both commendable and natural, but to me it was dreadful. Moreover, perhaps, because I was a proud girl, and perhaps, too, because I was a foolish one, the mere fact of a man young or middle-aged,—for only the old and wedded were excluded,—coming to the house on my account made him detestable in my eyes. I should not wonder if that were not the reason why I pleaded none. I was said to be pretty—I may say that now, alas! it is so long ago,—but plainer girls, with no greater advantages than I had, went off with a premium in the marriage market, and I remained Augusta Raymond, uncared and unsought for. And I did not care, not I. I only lamented that aunt would worry both these unfortunate gentlemen and me with vain efforts to make them admire me, and make me like them. She was my best friend, however, and I loved her dearly. So I sat down to the piano and played Chopin's march, and practiced for the benefit of the devoted Mr. Thompson, who was to come this evening, and who little knew poor fellow, he had been invited to spend a week with us for the express purpose of falling in love with his second cousin's niece. I had not seen him since I was a child. He was a young man then, tall, dark and grave, and already on the road to prosperity. He was a rich man now, at least, rich for such a poor girl as I was. But he was Mr. Thompson, and I had him; besides, he must be old, quite old.

I thought of all these things whilst I was playing, and then I forgot them, for the divine music was a passion to me.

Mr. Thompson was to leave us next morning, and we were in the garden together. I knew by this time how I felt towards him; and, kind though he was, I doubted if he cared much for me. And when he said, "Augusta, I have something to say to you," my heart began to beat. He used to call me Augusta now and then, having known me as a child; but never had he said it so kindly as this evening.

Ah, well! I suppose many women have to go through the bitterness which came to me then. Mr. Thompson had met my cousin Jessie at Mrs. Gray's, proposed to her, and been accepted. From the moment he mentioned Jessie's name, I knew my fate. Without seeking it, I suppose, she had ever stood between me and every good. She had taken the friendship of my best friend, the liking of my nearest relative.—I was not really my aunt's niece, only her husband's—and now she had forestalled me in love of the only man I had ever cared for. Surely she was not to blame in that, but oh, how hard, how very hard, it seemed to me! The nightingale sang in the trees above us, pure, brilliant stars in the sky; the garden was full of fragrance, and Mr. Thompson went on pouring Jessie's praises in my ear. She was so handsome, so bright, so genial, and so delightfully innocent! And what do you suppose he told me all this for? Why, because he wanted me to go and live with them. My aunt's health had been failing of late, and he was aware that I knew the worst might soon come, so he wanted me to be sure of a home, I burst into tears.

"My dear good child," he cried, warmly, "if I were not going away I would not have grieved you so. You have, I know, a warm true heart. Your dear aunt may live for years; only, if she should not, Jessie and I—"

"Pray don't!" I interrupted. I could not insist, but she made me go and sit by her. She caressed me, she coaxed me, and little by little she drew my secret from me.

"My poor darling," she said, when I had confessed all, "he may value you yet."

"No, aunt, he never will. But pray do not trouble about me. I mean to get over it, and I will."

I spoke resolutely, and my aunt praised me.

"You have always been the best of girls," she said tenderly, and I am glad you had confidence in me. I did not mean to leave home this year; but now I will take you to the sea-side. You must have a change, my poor darling."

She kissed me, and I remember how calm and happy I felt in that gray room, sitting by my aunt's side looking at the starry sky. The nightingale was singing again as on that sad evening when I had left me. I grew calmer after a while, and went in.

"Do play Chopin's march for us, my dear," said my aunt. Poor dear aunt!

She wanted me to fascinate him to the last. She little knew that Jessie, whom she disliked so, had been beforehand with me, not Jessie and I—"

"You must have a change," said my aunt again.

As I left the room, I heard the sound of my aunt's steps, and I heard the door close.

"I am sorry for you," said my aunt.

The Middlesex Journal,
AND
WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:
SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Books and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express paid for and sent to.

2nd large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

VALLEY OF THE AMAZONS.

We are deeply interested in South America as a part of our Western continent. Politically and geographically, that territory concerns the citizens of the United States. No one can doubt that in the progress of our new world, our southern sister of this hemisphere will take upon herself more dignity and use. Commerce has already done much to develop her great resources, and bring her into our intimate acquaintance. The late explorations of the distinguished Agassiz and his attendants to give us a physical history of the Valley of the Amazons, will no doubt essentially contribute to our knowledge of the country and assist in its development. The Professor has just returned home, with specimens in natural history from all parts of Brazil, and we may expect before long from his scientific and prolific pen, dissertations on its soil, climate and productions. To Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., of Boston, who, alone, furnished the pecuniary expense of this undertaking, will redound immortal honor, placing him side by side with the great benefactors of the world, whose munificence, directed in the walks of science, has led to most important results in the advance of civilization, increase of commerce, and the general culture of mankind. Prof. Agassiz has already published several papers in his own particular department of geology, and startles us with the majestic pictures which his imagination, guided by accurate and minute observation and clear and cogent reasoning, draws of the great valley long back in time, which has no other record than that afforded by the geological features of the country.

The ice-period, or cosmic-winter, as sketched by him, gives us an immense glacier filling the valley of the Amazons, yielding to a gradual change of climate, and slowly melting away, and producing the forms and deposits now visible. This glacial or ice-theory is a favorite one of the Professor, and Dr. Hitchcock, in his geology of Massachusetts, thinks it the most plausible one for accounting for the scratches on our mountain tops, and for the configuration of the country ending in Massachusetts Bay and Cape Cod. "It is my belief," says Agassiz, "that all these deposits belong to the ice-period, in its earlier or later phase, and to this cosmic winter, which, judging from all the phenomena connected with it, may have lasted for thousands of centuries, we must look for the key to the geological history of the Amazonian valley." He further adds:

Greenwood, Aug. 1.

The latest foreign despatches give the information that the British government is anxious to remove any irritation which may exist this side of the water, in reference to the depredations committed by the pirates of Alabama and other vessels of that class. John has found out that his old wooden walls are somewhat rotten, and unable to stand any great shock; that his iron-clads can't carry heavy guns nor venture far out on the element he once ruled. The old fellow is evidently becoming humble now that his influence among the nations is on the wane. We suppose the lines in the hymn are about right in his case:

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress adjourned, *sine die*, on Saturday last. The session will be known in history as one of the most inefficient, and corrupt, considering the wants and state of the country, ever convened in the National Capital. While the session was prolific in acts tending to prolong the national difficulties, no effort was made by the dominant party to restore harmony and union among the States, or give the nation a sound financial policy. Immense sums were appropriated for objects of no particular importance; a great increase was made in the salary of Congressmen; but there was not found money enough in the treasury to pay poor, distressed, union soldiers, and widows, their just claims. We fear that, with another Congress of like material, what little liberty remains to the people, will be as good as lost.

Previous to the adjournment, General Banks, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented an able, important report on the subject of Neutrality. After a clear and practical review of our Neutrality Laws and their enforcement, from 1764 to the present time, he refers to the conduct of England towards this country in the late war, when she "gave to the rebellion her sympathy as long as it was serviceable and sold to them her power as long as they could pay for it." He very forcibly contrasts her conduct with our own in the Fenian invasion of Canada.

This report, and the accompanying bill, reflect great credit upon their author, and is almost the only sensible measure adopted by the National Legislature, if, indeed, it has been, as the accounts are conflicting.—Mr. Sumner, it is said, having killed it in the Senate.

After this came vegetation and animal life,—the earth bringing forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind."

VALUATION AND TAXES.

We are indebted to E. E. Thompson, Esq., clerk of the Board of Selectmen, for the following interesting statistics of the valuation of real and personal estate, rate of taxation, and gain in wealth and number of polls the past year, as also the appended list of those who pay a tax of \$50 and upwards.

Amount of Personal Property taxed, \$2,229,478
Real Estate taxed, 3,197,977

Total valuation, 1865, \$5,437,955

Personal property taxed, 1865, \$2,068,219

Real Estate, 3,144,455

Gain of Property taxed, \$224,381

Gain on Real Estate, 55,122

Rate of Taxation, 11 per cent.

No. of Polls taxed, 1865, 2116

1897 219

Gain in 1865, Number of Horses taxed, 456

Cows 262

Dwelling houses taxed, 1117

TOTAL LIST OF PERSONS WHO PAY A TAX OF \$50 AND UPWARDS.

Abbott, Ruth Mrs. 8270 44

Aiken, L. H. 63 88

Aiken, Stephen M. 150 98

Aiken, George W. 290 100

Aimes, Robert 104 19

Ames, Charles O. 53 18

Atkins, George 91 10

Bacon, John & Co. 241 25

Bader & Adams 78 13

Barrett, Marshall F. 67 62

Bartlett, Dr. 82 88

Bean, Moses C. 207 63

Beard, Richard B. 54 19

Blake, Highie & Co. 611 88

Blanchard, D. O. 212 00

Boden, J. C. 103 91

Bond, James 230 21

Bond & Tidd 345 94

Borden, Timothy D. 404 18

Brown, James W. (estate) 58 38

Brown, Jacob 52 00

Buckman, Bowen (estate) 130 13

Buckley, Joseph Jr. 75 75

Burnett, John 101 10

Carter, Anthony 57 94

Carter, A. G. 182 75

Carter, Dr. 82 88

Champey, E. W. 88 87

Chapman, G. M. 88 87

Chase, Charles 76 00

Clough, John 276 93

Colegate, William A. 81 37

Coleman, Benjamin 57 57

Conant, John H. 301 50

Conn, Horace 67 21

Conn, Horace & Co. 1,401 40

Converse, Jos. Jr. (estate) 62 19

Converse, David G. 58 58

Converse, Sherman 111 44

Converse, Parker L. 144 48

Converse, P. F. & L. (trustees) 2,012 12

Converse, Parker L. (do) 2,012 12

trustee Wade Est. 2,012 12

Cook, Samuel 61 32

Cook, Samuel 61 32

Cook, Levi W. 85 13

Cragin, F. K. 163 13

Craig, Dr. 122 00

Cummings, John 75 26

Cummings, John, Jr. 423 83

Cummings, John Jr. & Co. 63 13

Cummings, John Jr. & Co. 2,012 12

Cummings, Cyrus 180 13

Cummings, Henry 53 56

Cummings, Joseph 74 16

Cunningham, Harriet 66 57

Cunningham, J. Otis 149 00

Cunningham, John (heirs) 69 23

Cutter, Ephraim 71 37

Cutter, Jesse 62 06

Cutter, Franklin 48 48

Cutter, Franklin 70 56

Cutter, George 116 69

Cutter, George 114 38

Cutter, Harrison 145 25

Cutter, Jacob Brown, 147 25

Cutter, Jacob 148 25

Cutter, Jacob 149 25

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Cutter, Jacob 197 25

Cutter, Jacob 198 25

Cutter, Jacob 199 25

Newfoundland, on the 27th ult., and thus far communication with Ireland is perfect.

Peace has been proclaimed by the German and Italian powers. The Atlantic telegraphic has said this, but it is supposed that it meant to convey the information that an armistice had been agreed upon.

READING.

Frequent showers have visited us for some time past. The lightning has made itself familiar with several dwellings, among which a house occupied by a Mr. Nelson; damage not great. Also the house of Mr. Dexter Temple, shattering one room quite severely. No one in the house at the time. A hen was disturbed in her efforts to hatch a brood of chickens, being thrown from her nest and killed. A cow, belonging to Mr. George Bancroft, was killed. Lightning rods are fast losing their reputation, and one individual has taken them off his house, declaring he will not have such a rattling over his head any longer.

There is little propriety in saying "apples" in this section, as scarcely a tree can be found that deigns to bear more than one. The trees look as if they were frightened. Potatoes and corn are looking well; squash vines promising, where the maggot has not interfered and suddenly cut short their career.

The work of enlarging the Bethesda Church is now in progress, and when done will have cost probably some five thousand dollars. The addition to the North end will contain a space for the organ and choir. The lower story will be divided into two rooms, one for evening meetings, the other for an entryway and store room, above which will be a room for the use of the minister. The building will probably be re-slanted and receive a new coat of paint inside and outside.

The Atlantic cable appears to be talking. It is hoped that none of those London foggs will be sent through the mighty deep to this country.

The last style of bonnet is a little patch covering a small portion of the central part of the head. But this is not all; the same patch can be economically used for a lamp mat. Try it.

The people of New Orleans' are rapidly reconstructing themselves, since they were assured by the President that the military should not be used to hinder them.

The Dramatic Association continue their entertainments notwithstanding the warm weather. Their last appearance was not so high-toned as to enhance their reputation very much. LENO.

CURE FOR ERYSPIELAS.—The writer has recently tried the virtues of cranberries as a remedy for erysipelas. Bruised and applied to the infected part they stop inflammation and kill humor where it is, without sending it to the brain or vitals, like many other applications. If there is much inflammation they should be washed off and reapplied every six hours. In cases of a running sore, a healing plaster should just cover it and the cranberries be rubbed on around it. Let those afflicted with this insidious foe to human life, try cranberries faithfully and I doubt not, the result will be satisfactory. E. CARTER, Amherst, N. H.

In Stoneham, Friday afternoon, the lightning struck in several places. At the large shoe manufactory of Messrs. John & Luther Hill, the lightning struck the mastiff, shivering the top of it, passed down the cupola, where it seemed to have struck a large cog-wheel used for hoisting purposes. The fluid seems to have been in part turned out of its course by the wheel, but a portion of it passed into the room below, scattering the plastering and setting fire to the ceiling. Some two hundred persons are employed upon the premises, and several of them were somewhat affected, but none of them seriously. The fire was quickly extinguished, and the damage was quite small.

The shoe factory of Mr. Charles C. Dike, in another part of the village, was also struck. The shingles were torn from a portion of the roof, but the fluid confined its operation to one corner of the building, having passed down a copper gutter, and no one was hurt. Just a moment before the lightning struck, a girl was at work at a bench which was splintered. The lightning passed down the chimney of the house of Mr. John Rowe, and knocked Mrs. R. and her daughter from the sofa where they were sitting. The girl had one of her feet blistered, and Mrs. Rowe was benumbed by the shock. Considerable damage was done to the house. The cupola on the barn of Mr. James Green was also struck and somewhat damaged. A young man on the premises at the time had a narrow escape. A tree was struck and shattered near the house of Mr. John Rowe, and the lightning struck the horse railroad track in several places.

One of the monster farms of modern times is that of Gen. Urquiza, of Buenos Ayres. It is composed of an unbroken body of 900 square miles, over which countless thousands of horses, cattle and sheep are grazing. Of cattle, the farm sends over \$50,000 annually to the slaughterhouse. The horses would supply the cavalry of a large army, and from the wool of the sheep ships are loaded annually and sent directly to Europe. The buildings are ranged round two large squares, the open space of which is paved with dressed stones. The gardens and orchards are in keeping with the other features of the estate, and contain an endless variety of horticultural and floral treasures. Among other improvements is an artificial lake, seventy-five rods square, and from twenty to thirty feet deep, the cost of which was \$100,000 in silver. Near the main residence is a permanent encampment of soldiers under the general's immediate command.

Died

In Woburn, July 29, Mr. Caleb Simonds, 57 years, 6 months. At South Reading, July 31, Sarah Simonds, 69 yrs. In Reading, July 22, Frederic N. Hall, 75 yrs. In South Reading, 30th ult., Louisa Morris, eldest daughter of Lucius and Sycinda Beche, 22 years 15 days.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife has left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no bills of her contracting on or after this date. W. M. C. STOWERS.

Boston, July 24th, 1866.—3d

State Aid.

All persons claiming State Aid under the new law must call for the same at the office of the Town Treasurer, Bank Block, on Friday after the first Thursday of each month, between the hours of one and six o'clock, P. M.

Woburn, Aug. 4, 1866.—3d

Wanted,

A SMALL HOUSE, in Woburn, of seven or eight rooms, in a good location, for a gentleman and family. Rent, \$150 to \$200. Apply to Messrs. Stevens, Hart & Co.

Woburn, Aug. 4, 1866.—4t

Papers Wanted.

The subscriber will pay liberally for copies of the Middlesex Journal, from July 1, 1863, to June 1, 1864.—4t

CHAS. K. CONN.

Aug. 4—4t

Special Notice.

The attention of the people of Woburn and vicinity is called to the

HOWE

SEWING MACHINES,

FOR FAMILY SEWING.

They are superior to any in the market; are simple, durable, and very easily understood and kept in order.

The Manufacturing Machines are taking the place of old fashioned ones for Boot and Shoe Making, and the work superior to all others. Also, TAILORING WORK.

CALL AND SEE THEM!

FOR SALE BY

Charles Pierce,

OVER HAYWARD'S STORE, MAIN STREET,

WOBURN.

Woburn, Aug. 4, 1866.—3m.

Choice English Breakfast Tea,

FOR SALE BY

URBANE DERBY.

Aug. 4

Home Insurance Company,

NEW YORK.

Abstract of 26th semi-annual Statement,

JULY 1st, 1866.

Cash Capital, \$2,000,000.00

\$3,566,292.00

10,000,000.00

"The Home" continues to offer to all who seek

Reliable Insurance, inducements surpassed by no other company.

JOHN MCGEE, Secy. CHARLES J. MARTIN, Pres.

J. H. WILMARSH, A. F. WILMARSH,

Ass't Sec'y. Vice Pres't.

SPARROW HORTON,

Agent for Woburn and Vicinity.

Woburn, Aug. 4, 1866.—1y.

Also, Wrought-Iron Pipes and Fittings for Steam, Gas and Water, Globe Valves and Cocks, and every variety of Engineers' Supplies. Also, JOHN ASHCROFT,

50 John Street, New York.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN RAIL ROAD IRON,

OF every size, weight and pattern,

FOR STEAM & HORSE ROADS,

FOR SALE BY

S. W. HOPKINS & CO.

69 Broadway, New York.

BRICK MAKING MACHINES. Brick Presses, Tempering Wheels, The Machines, Castings for Coal Kilns; all kinds of machinery for manufacturing Brick. Please send for a circular. F. L. CARLTON & CO., No. 184 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia.

BOOK SET Patent Snap and Catch-up Fish Hook.

Six sizes. A perfect trap; springs open in the fish's mouth, but closed again, even when weights are applied.

WANTED—open snap applied in every case.

About one pint of Whiskey in a jug.

About one pint of rum in a jug.

About one gallon of Whiskey in a jug.

About two gallons of ale in a barrel.

About one pint of rum in a jug.

About one pint of rum in a jug.

About one pint of rum in a jug.

About one gallon of Whiskey in a jug.

About two gallons of ale in a barrel.

About one pint of rum in a jug.

About one pint of rum in a jug.

About one pint of rum in a jug.

You are hereby required to appear at my office, in Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, on the third Monday of October next, to answer to the complaint of JOHN MCGEE, Secy. CHARLES J. MARTIN, Pres. of THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the value of which liquors, with the vessels containing them, in my opinion, exceed twenty dollars.

John M. Converse, Trial Justice.

John E. Tidd, Deputy State Constable.

Aug. 2—2t

TO ALFRED A. GOODWIN, of South

L. S. Reading, in the County of Middlesex, on the

third Monday of October next, to answer to the

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John M. Converse, Trial Justice.

John E. Tidd, Deputy State Constable.

Aug. 2—2t

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully give notice to the people of Woburn and vicinity, that the store formerly occupied by J. S. Ellis, on

MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM,

is still open; and he has on hand and is constantly receiving a good and fresh assortment of Goods, consisting of

**Flour, Grain, Meal,
Choice Vermont Butter,
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.**

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
JELLIES AND PRESERVES.

Also, a large assortment of Crockery, Glass, Stone and Wooden Ware, &c.

All of which he offers at the lowest prices.

URBANE DERBY.
Woburn, June 16, 1866.

\$1.500 PER YEAR! We want agents \$20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large compensation. The subscriber is in the United States for less than four, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Barker, Simpkins & Co., and Bachelder. All cheap machines are improvements made by the seller or user are liable to be taken back. Terms, one month. Commission free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. dec30-1y

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.
AT 25 WINTER STREET,
ROOM No. 10, BOSTON.

BOSTON AND LOWELL
And Nashua & Lowell, Witton, Stony Brook,
Lowell & Lawrence, and Salem & Lowell
Railroads.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY,
APRIL 30, 1865, trains will leave BOS-
TON for—Upper New England, 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30 p.m.
Concord and Manchester, 7.8 a.m., 12.00, 6.00, 2.30,
4.30 p.m.

Witton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack
and Lowell, 6.00, 5.30 p.m.

Nashua, 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30, 5.30, 6.00 p.m.

North Billerica, Billerica & Wilmington, 7.00, 10,
12.00, 5.30, 6.00 p.m.

S. Wilmot, N. Wilmot, 10 a.m., 6.00 p.m.

Woburn W. S., 7.00, 10.00 a.m., 2.30, 6.00 p.m.

E. Woburn, 7.00, 10.00 a.m., 12.15, 3, 5.10, 6.30 p.m.

Wellesley, 6.00, 5.30, 6.00, 7.00 a.m., 12.15, 3, 5.10 p.m.

Groton Junction 10.00 a.m., 2.30 p.m.

Lowell, 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30, 5.30*, 6.00 p.m.

North Billerica, 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30, 5.30*, 6.00 p.m.

Wellesley, 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30, 5.30*, 6.00 p.m.

Wilmington, 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30, 5.30*, 6.00 p.m.

South Wilmot, 7.30, 2.30 p.m.

North Wilmot, 7.30, 2.30 p.m.

Wellesley Junction, 5.00 a.m., 12.45 p.m.

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Lowell 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.15, 3, 5.10

Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XV : No. 46.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.

AT 25 WINTER STREET,

ROOM NO. 10,
BOSTON
may12

Coat and Pant Maker Wanted,
And Girls

To learn the trade, at

P. TEARE'S.

Pictures Framed

IN ALL STYLES, AT LESS than Boston prices.
SPARROW HORTON,
Woburn Bookstore.
feb24-1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXPECTING in a little time to remove to Washington street, we offer our entire stock, consisting of Drawing Room,
LIBRARY,
DINING ROOM
AND CHAMBER

Furniture!

Comprising as good and well selected stock as can be found in the city, with a large discount from regular prices.

Purchasers will find it for their interest to visit our Warehouses, in the spacious Hall over the Passenger Depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad, Haymarket Square.

Particular attention given in packing goods to go out of the city, and WITHOUT CHARGE TO THE PURCHASER.

BUCKLEY & BANCROFT,
Over the Passenger Depot, Haymarket Square.
apr7-y

CROCKERY,
Glass, China, Parian and Britannia
Wares, in New Styles, and large Variety.

PLATED WARE,

Caskets, Cake Baskets, Forks,
Ice Pitchers, Forks,
Spoons, Tea Pots, Sugars,
Creamers, Sugar Bowls,
for Tea, Call Bells,
Mugs, Goblets, Pie
Knives, Salt Ladles,
Lemon Squeezers, Butter
Knives, Butter Dishes, Napkin Rings,

TABLE CUTLERY,
a large assortment, at
the lowest prices for
Cash.

Also, a good assortment
of Paper Hangings
at reasonable prices.

E. B. MASON,
33 Hanover, near Court street,
jan27-1y BOSTON.

T H E

New England Spring Bed Co.
OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

**MANUEL'S
PATENT IMPROVED
ADJUSTABLE SPRING BED BOTTOM,**
Which for Durability, Compactness,
Simplicity and Adjustment,
has not been equalled.

It can be had in any size, and makes
an easy, soft bed, with but one mattress, for it
adjusts itself to every turn of the body.

It is fitted to Bedsteads without injuring them in
the least, and no harm for hours. It differs
from all others in its design and construction, and pos-
sesses many desirable features of great merit
not possessed by them.

For ease and comfort in sickness, if it is un-
adjusted, it is a perfect bed.

It can be folded so that a child can carry it, and
be carried or put in Bedsteads of any size; by put-
ting more or less of the air.

They are warranted to be made of the best and
most durable materials, and if any part fails, the
manufacturers hold themselves responsible to re-
place it.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST RELIABLE SPRING
BED IN THE MARKET.

PRICES:

Single Bed, 36 in. width and under, (\$5.00) \$1.00

" 36 to 45 inches in width, (\$5.00) \$1.50

Double " 45 to 50 " (\$7.00) \$1.00

Extra wide, 50 to 57 " (\$7.00) \$1.50

52-1m

TESTIMONIALS.

WOBURN, May 1st, 1866.

Mr. S. R. FRENCH.—Having used one of the Tucker Patent Spring Beds for five years. And after using one of the Manuel Patent bed, we would not exchange it for all the Tucker Patent ever made.

HENRY T. HAIR.

WOBURN, May 2d, 1866.

Mr. S. R. FRENCH.—Having well tested the merits of these different kinds of Spring Beds, I find none equal in comfort, durability and neatness, the Manuel Spring Bed Bottom. I feel well satisfied that they are the best spring in the market, and have supplied many with them.

L. B. NORRIS, Counselor.

WOBURN, May 5th, 1866.

Mr. S. R. FRENCH.—Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the excellence of the Tucker Patent Spring Bed. It is strong enough to satisfy myself of its superiority over all other kinds of spring beds, which I have used or examined. It is a truly remarkable bed, and pliable, almost entirely securing against hazard of displacement or necessity for repairing, and from the simple and admirable nature of its construction, must prove to be exceedingly durable.

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.

Agent for Woburn.

S. R. French,

At J. P. Tyler's Clothing Store.

All orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the

inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity that he has

referred the

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,

MAIN ST., WOBURN.

Entirely owned by Mr. BEAN, where he will be happy

to those who require

A GOOD PICTURE.

With PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

COPYING!

ALEX. RANKIN,

Third door south of Central House, Woburn.

P. S.—Tintypes by the Peck.

Woburn, June 14th, 1866.—3m.

WILLIAM WINN,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on
personal terms.

Orders left at the Journal office will receive

prompt attention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

There is a disease to which the doctors give many names, but which few of them understand. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its cause (and they are innumerable), its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are languor, loss of appetite, loss of weight, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a *Stomach Cough* are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunate really want is *rigorous strength*; and as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to *HOTSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS*. It is as clear that a life-reviving Tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant.—*HOTSTETTER'S BITTERS* are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the weaker sex as to those of men. aug4-1m

THE GREATEST

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

FARMERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS CAN

purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment for dysentery, colic, cramps, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sore, headaches, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c.

It does not give relief the money will be refunded.

It does not cost a cent, and use it according to the directions.

Dr. TIBORAS.—Dear Sir: I have used your Venetian Liniment in dysentery, colic, cramps, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sore, headaches, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c.

It does not cost a cent, and use it according to the directions.

Chas. H. TRIMMER.

Ossauertown, N. J., May 8, 1866.

Price, 40 and 80 cents. Sold by all druggists, of-
fice, 66 Cortlandt street, New York. jy21-1m

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

The remedy is within reach of all. *Smolander's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu*, will cure you of Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Bright's Disease, and all other diseases of the kidneys, and restore you to health again. It removes your exhausted and failing energies. If you have been a too eager votary of pleasure now, it will not always be applicable—that, in fact, it is often wrong as right.

You will work for us both—are you saying?

Nay, dear though I can't drive the plow,

Then I'll work for you, and master I can master,

and I've courage to any thing now.

With your love and mother's to bless me,

I've no room in my bosom for fears,

And may God send as bright a home-coming

To all our brave Volunteers!

(Correspondence of the Journal.)

IS IT JUST OR RIGHT?

Some theorists put forth and endeavor

to maintain the Doctrine of the "law of compensation" in the economy of nature and in the remuneration received for every species of labor. Now it seems to me this "law" does not always prove true—it is not always applicable—that, in fact, it is often wrong as right.

I propose, in this paper, to prove, from facts adduced, that when it is applied to the compensation received by teachers in our public schools, it does not hold good.

There is no class of public benefactors

that performs the same amount of labor

—that benefit so largely the community,

especially the younger portion, or that

wields so great an influence on those who

in a few years will occupy our places in the

varied pursuits of life—and receive

for it so small a compensation. It bears

no comparison to that received by male

teachers, even when both perform the

same labor equally well. Why is this?

Is there any reason for it? Can there be

any justice or any principle involved,

demanding that the one should receive a

fair reward for his labor, while the other

should be so poorly rewarded?

Look at the disproportion between the two.

To illustrate, let us take the salary re-

ceived by the principal of the High

School and by the teacher of the

Main Street Primary, and compare them together. In their respective

positions they rank equally high. The one has had all the advantages of the common and high schools and the college.

Time and money have been ex-

pended that the requisite qualifications

might be obtained for the responsible

position he holds. He assumes it, and so

well does he fulfill his duties that two

words express all required,—"entire satis-

faction" to pupils and induc-

to the

and Apothecaries generally.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Boston, General Agents.

ASK FOR SMOLANDER'S BUCHU.

june20-1m

SPIKE THE GUNS!

when that cooling vegetable preparation,

which is used in the

cooking of vegetables, is

the best known and

most effective.

JOHN TANNER,

Foreman of Wrightson & Co.'s Printing Establish-

ment, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists and all Dealers in Family Medi-

cines.

jy21-1m

HUNNEWELL'S

The Middlesex Journal, AND WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:
SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1866.

JO WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors' promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the shortest time. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.
The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of various advertisements, sales of Real Estates, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

We are getting used to the telegraphic communication with the old world, and are by no means startled by it as was expected. But it is really a great event, and, if continued, will affect commercial and financial transactions, for the changes in one market, heretofore so distant, will now be rapidly communicated to another. Speculators will have great advantage by a free use of the telegraph, which they may do in cipher, and thus convey and receive secret information. Political intelligence very often affects business and financial circles, and thus, as it were before the time, prices will advance or recede. Newspapers will now have a very great addition to their already heavy expenses—that is, the daily papers, if they would keep up with the times. The necessity for obtaining the very latest intelligence will make it necessary for merchants and bankers to receive special telegraphic messages, or avail themselves daily of the fullest and most minute returns in prices current to the papers.

Whether the advantages of this rapid transmission of tidings with the world beyond the sea, will be such as men anticipate may be questioned. The putting a girdle round the earth in forty minutes is a great thing to talk about, and to make us proud, but we are not put upon thinking what a little globe we inhabit, and though getting more news and from greater distances now in one day than we used to obtain in thirty or in half a year, are we any better satisfied than before? The rapidity and ease of traveling great distances by rail or steam has many great advantages, and so the speed of the telegraph. Both of them tend to bring the population of the earth more into one place and under one influence, and the spread of Christianity may be intimately connected with these late discoveries and enterprises. But the romance of the world is rapidly vanishing under these improvements. The traveler, passing over the finest scenes of our globe and those most fraught with valued historical associations, having completed his tour, sighs that there is nothing more of moment to be seen. The newspapers of every day containing intelligence of what happened the day before all over our sphere, leaves nothing for imagination and wonder and hope to dwell upon in unrevealed incidents, and the imaginative faculty may be expected to die out.

As to our holding intercourse with other worlds by putting a girdle around all the planets in our system, so that a telegraphic operator shall touch them with his lightning messages,—even that may be possible to some future generations. But if so, men will not stop there, but will inquire how they can run their wires to the fixed stars, and circumnavigate with lightning the entire universe.

Major Ben. Russell, in his old 7 by 9, Boston Centinel, was accostumed to puff his own enterprise and startle the drowsy spirit of his age by announcing, "that in a few weeks he should be able to finish up the foreign news for the last six months in his paper." But now, we are going to finish up the last three days of European news in every other daily paper. Are we any wiser or happier for perusing news so much in advance of time of our fathers? Whether we are or not, let us follow the pathway of scientific progress and international communication, and try to be both wiser and better.

Hon. John Chapman has been removed from the office of Postmaster at Salem, and Gen. William Cogswell appointed to the position. Mr. Chapman was an excellent officer, but his paper has been very bitter against the President. The Salem Gazette says: "It is probable no appointment could be made which would be better in itself or more acceptable to the public, than that of Gen. Cogswell, who served gallantly through the war of the rebellion, through every grade, from that of Captain to Brigadier General, winning every step up by brave and meritorious conduct, and settling down, after his honorable discharge, to the quiet pursuits of peace, which he had left when his country demanded his services."

In view of this and other recent appointments, the Gazette very truly remarks, "the principle to which they all conform, of giving offices to gallant soldiers, rather than to brawling or scheming caucus-managers, will be welcome to the people. We hope the principle will be extended, both in State and National appointments, so as to provide first and best of all for disabled soldiers. The usual claim to public office is partisan service. How much stronger is the claim of the soldier, who has served his whole country till the accidents of its voice render him unable to serve it any longer in that capacity."

FAREWELL SERMON.—Rev. Dr. J. C. Bodwell, pastor of the 1st Congregational church, delivered his farewell discourse in the church on the afternoon of last Sunday, at four o'clock. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, not less than fifteen hundred persons being present. The exercises were introduced by a solo by Mrs. D. C. Hall, and chorus by the choir, and Rev. M. G. Wheeler made the introductory prayer. Mr. Bodwell chose for his text: "And now brethren I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up and give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified." Acts, 20: 32. He alluded, in the commencement, to the love of the Apostle who thus took leave of a church and congregation, to whom he had been bound for more than three years; spoke of the course which had been followed—"nothing had been kept back—he had been with them in affliction, and had been with them in reproach"—as exhibiting something of the affection which he felt for the people of his charge; and the words of the apostle, he said, "are my sorrowful benediction as I stand before you for the last time, in my appointed place as your pastor; for when I cease to speak that relation will have ceased." Referring to the time when four years ago he stood in the sacred desk and preached his first sermon as pastor, he alluded to the feelings awakened by the large number of young men who were before him, and spoke of his desire to do them good. This had ever influenced his course as a public teacher. He said he had always striven to preach the gospel of Christ, had examined with care the claims of those who "attempt to reduce the mysteries of the gospel to the sciences of men," only to utterly reject them,—and if he had "failed to preach this gospel of Christ," then he had "failed in everything;" "but," he said, "I have shrank from nothing, and nothing has been kept back. The pulpit has not only words of consolation for the good, but thunders for the wicked." Referring to the happy relations which for four years had existed as pastor and people, he asked, "May I not leave this pulpit with the hope that by my preaching I have benefitted the morals and christian character of the young?"

During his ministry fifty-five persons united with the church.

The tribute paid to the memory of those, old and young, who during the period of his ministry had been called away, was pleasant to those whose hearts are still sore from the wound of the arrow of death. Some of them were prominent men whose loss is still felt in the community.

The event of all others which has so deeply interested the members of both church and society within the past two years, the payment of the church debt of \$40,000,—was alluded to. He thought there were some who did not appreciate the magnitude of the undertaking, accomplished, as it was, amid all the complications of our great civil war.

The happy relation sustained by him as one of the Board of Superintending School Committee, was referred to, and deep regret expressed at the termination of labors which had ever afforded him sincere pleasure. For the many kindnesses received at the hands of friends, on the evening of the 25th anniversary of his marriage, and on other occasions, he returned hearty thanks, assuring them of his grateful remembrance in all time to come.

The necessity of maintaining the strict discipline of the church was referred to. "Discipline must be sustained in the church, and to pass it over is disloyalty to Christ. Those who would cry peace for the mere sake of quiet, are not the peacemakers on whom Christ pronounced his blessing. First pure, then peaceful, is the motto of the gospel," and this must be the guide of every church which would follow his direction. With a few words of farewell, and of exhortation to faithfulness in the cause of the Master, the discourse was closed.

The sermon was listened to throughout with marked attention. Although the connection of Mr. Bodwell as pastor ceased with the delivery of the discourse, he will remain in town a few weeks longer. His removal from our midst is a cause of profound sorrow to most of the community.

"DOOM OF THE WORLD."—The North British Review, discoursing on the doom of the world, has the following remarks:

What this change is we dare not conjecture; but we see in the heavens themselves some indication of their amphibious powers.

The fragments of broken planets, the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe, the whirling comets wielding their loose material at the solar surface, the volcanic eruptions in our satellite, the appearance of new stars, are all forewarnings of that impending convulsion to which the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burnt up, and under heavens which are to pass away; thus residing as it were, on the cemeteries and dwelling upon mausoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lessons of humility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation.

The cholera still hangs about our cities.

The steam fire engine will arrive in town next Tuesday. The great want will now be water, in case of an extended fire. The reservoirs which we have are not of sufficient capacity to admit of continuous work for any length of time, and there should be several new ones constructed as soon as possible. The Common is an excellent place for one of large dimensions, and there are other favorable locations where they should be placed.

The town's money cannot be better invested than in providing ways and means to stay the progress of the devastating element of fire, and we are glad to know that our citizens are alive to the fact. Any judicious expenditure in this direction we are assured will be cheerfully met by the people of Woburn, who are not only able but anxious to have a fire department equal to any emergency that may arise.

"I had rather be right than be President," said that great hearted man, Henry Clay. Young man, it is better to be right than to be anything that interferes with it! It is better to keep right, and have a clean heart in you, than to make that tempting thousand dollars by driving a deceitful bargain! To have your heart right, is what money cannot buy; and a heart set wrong, has the black speck in it that almost surely spreads and rots it all away. Keep right!

The dirty rum hole of Woburn are fast coming to grief, under the efficient and faithful labors of Deputy State Constable Tidd, and Constable Day, the Chief of Police in Woburn. Clean 'em out, boys. The sooner the better for the morale and peace of the community. The miserable rum seller, who will take the last dollar from the hand of the poor inebriate, is entitled to, and should receive, not only the full punishment of law, but be branded as a wretch, unworthy of the least sympathy, credit or respect.

* * * HOWE SEWING MACHINE.—This machine is said to be the best in the market for boot and shoe work, and we learn that it is rapidly taking the place of all other kinds, many of our manufacturers having disposed of their old machines for the purpose of introducing it into their establishments. A manufacturer says in reference to it, "It is altogether superior to any machine in the market, doing its work in a far better manner, and withal is so simple and easy in operation that a child can work it." For family use it is unrivaled, and for tailors' work it has no superior, being almost perfect in its operations, and very fast. Charles Pierce, Esq., at his manufactory, over Hayward's store, Main street, is agent for Woburn, and will be happy to exhibit the machine, and show specimens of its work, to all who may be desirous to see them.

A man is certainly destitute of public spirit, who does not see wherein he is repaid by supporting his home paper, and who, doing business in a community and reaping a large share of the profits derived from an increase of trade and population, is willing to sit quietly back and let every public enterprise be inaugurated, supported and carried on by others.

THE HORSE RAILROAD.—We don't hear a word said about the contemplated horse rail road between Woburn Centre and North Woburn. This most important measure should not be permitted to slumber for a single day longer. A large amount of stock has been subscribed, and all that is necessary to secure the balance, is a little energy on the part of its friends. We trust somebody will wake up to the importance of the undertaking and push it through at once.

The habit of contracting debt without any definite idea as to how or when it may be paid, is one easily formed, but awfully ruinous. We speak strongly concerning this matter because we feel strongly, having seen this habit associated, in numerous instances, with the most painful results. This is a temptation to which the young are specially liable, and in regard to which it is the bounden duty of experience to put them on their guard. Full of hope, sanguine of success, little given to careful calculation, the enjoyment of the present is the great concern with numbers, and with which future consequences are not permitted to interfere. A baneful expedient! For time moves on, stern facts unfold themselves, difficulties, of their own creating spring up all around them, and, before they are fully aware of the results of their own misdoings, they are bound hard and fast in the net of their own weaving, and from which, too frequently, the endeavor to free themselves rather than confess their error, only lands them in greater condemnation by an appeal to their master's till, or by running away, and so wrecking, at the very outset of life, their fair character and good name. The young cannot be too early initiated into the prudent practice of seeking to live by the day, not only on account of the shortness and uncertainty of life, but also as to its gains and expenditure, if conscience is to be satisfied, character built up, and God glorified.

The minutes were read and approved, and, after prayer by the Moderator, the Council was dissolved. Attest,

W. BARROWS, Moderator.

W. M. W. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

The total receipts of internal revenue in Chicago for the year ending June 30, 1866, was \$6,818,631. There still remains to be collected only \$780.

The list of delinquent tax-payers in New Orleans for 1865 fills nearly six newspaper pages.

COUNCIL IN WOBURN.—Pursuant to letters missive, an Ecclesiastical Council convened on Friday, August 3d, 1866, in the lecture room of the 1st Congregational church in Woburn, to consider and act upon the request of their pastor, Rev. Jos. C. Bodwell, D. D., for a dismission from his pastoral relation to them. The following churches were represented:

North Cong'l church, Woburn, Rev. M. G. Wheeler, pastor, Dea. C. R. Thompson, delegate.

1st Trinitarian Cong'l church, Medford, Rev. Jas. T. McCollum, pastor, Dea. Henry L. Barnes, delegate.

1st Cong'l church, Winchester, Dea. O. R. Clark, delegate.

Cong'l church, Stoneham, Dea. Silas Dean, delegate.

1st Cong'l church, Middletown, Ct., Rev. J. Taylor, D. D., pastor.

Old South church, Reading, Rev. Wm. Barrows, pastor, D. T. H. Sweetser, Dea. H. Wheeler, delegates.

Cong'l church, Billerica, Rev. J. G. D. Stearns, pastor.

Cong'l church, W. Killingly, Ct., Rev. W. W. Davenport, pastor.

Rev. E. P. Marvin, D. D., of Medford.

The Council was organized by the choice of Rev. Wm. Barrows, Moderator, and Rev. W. W. Davenport, Scribe.

The Moderator opened the Council with prayer. The letter of Rev. Dr. Bodwell, asking a dismission, in order that he may accept a professorship in the Theological Seminary at Hartford, Ct., was read to the Council, together with the action of the church and society thereon, uniting with him in calling the Council. Remarks were made by Dr. Taylor, Dr. Marvin, Mr. Davenport, Mr. W. A. Stone, of the committee of the church, and by Dr. Bodwell.

The Council have come to this result with much sorrow, both on account of the great personal loss which we feel in the removal of so able a preacher, so cultivated and genial a man, and so true a Christian friend; and also on account of the heavy sacrifice which this church and people are called to make. The deep affection cherished by the society for their minister; his superior abilities as a preacher and pastor; the marked success which has crowned his labors in this broad and difficult field; the steady admissions by profession to the church; the removal of a burdensome debt of \$40,000 from the society; the constant growth of the congregation; the unusual influence of the pastor upon the schools of the town, and upon the community in general; all convince us that it is no ordinary loss which this church and society must sustain.

Nevertheless, the call which comes from another field of the highest importance to the cause of Christ, as presented so forcibly to this Council, constrains us, as it has the church and parish, to feel that it is the clear and imperative voice of the head of the church which calls Dr. Bodwell away from his successful labors here. The peculiar interest which he has excited in the young men of the Theological Seminary at Hartford, and the unanimity and earnestness of the call from the Board of Trustees and the generous benefactors of the institution, are unmistakable indications that God has, in his providence, even a more important field for him to occupy.

The Council also desire to express their unqualified confidence in Rev. Dr. Bodwell, as an able and faithful minister of the gospel, sound in the faith, apt to teach, and wise to win souls. They tender to him their sympathy in this rupturing of the ties of affection that bind him to his people.

They also tender to the church and society their sincere and affectionate sympathy in the trial to which they are subjected in the providence of God, which takes from them a pastor to whom they cling with warmest attachment and unwavering confidence; and our trust is, that the great Head of the church will care for them in their bereavement, and will soon send them a faithful and acceptable pastor, to feed them with knowledge and understanding. We trust that they may be comforted by the consideration that he whom they surrender at the Master's call, is to be useful to them and to many other churches, in the new form of service in which he is now to be engaged.

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W. BARROWS, Moderator.

W. M. W. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

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The list of delinquent tax-payers in New Orleans for 1865 fills nearly six newspaper pages.

We alluded to the fact several weeks since that all that was necessary to secure telegraphic communication between Woburn and Boston, was simply that a request might emanate from parties here to that effect. The gentleman who has control of the matter, is ready to establish the line as soon as such application may be made. Can it be possible that our citizens have so little interest in a matter of such importance to Woburn, as to hesitate for a moment to make such a request? The matter is very simple. All that is necessary to be done, is for some two or three gentlemen of influence to signify their desire to have such connection—and the work will be commenced.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held in Boston, on Tuesday, it was voted to hold the state convention in that city on Thursday, or four hundred vessels fishing on the coasts of Prince Edward Island, six have taken out licenses." There is no official information respecting the number issued in Nova Scotia, but it is said that one vessel of sixty tons has paid \$30 in greenbacks and received her license. The Halifax Chronicle is very bitter upon the new system, which, it argues, has deprived the people of the maritime provinces of the last chance of competing with the Americans.—*Boston Herald.*

THE FISHERY LICENSES.—The Lower Province papers do not give a very encouraging account of the state of affairs under the new fifty cent fishing license arrangement. The proportion of vessels that have taken out licenses appears to be one in about sixty, and even this small number seem to have paid the merely nominal sum in greenbacks. The Picture, N. S., Chronicle of the 12th sarcastically remarks that the arrangement is working admirably; that "of the three or four hundred vessels fishing on the coasts of Prince Edward Island, six have taken out licenses."

Twelve cases of cholera and two deaths occurred in New York from noon on Wednesday to noon on Thursday, and seven cases and one death in Brooklyn in the same period. There were eighteen deaths from cholera in New Orleans during the twenty-four hours ending Thursday morning.

Mr. A. T. Stewart has contracted for the window glass for his new house in New York at \$50,000.

The Biddeford (Me.) Union says that on the 20 instant, a French woman, about fifty years of age, named Mrs. Matilde Painment, died from chloroform administered to her by Dr. A. L. Plumb, dentist, in Biddeford, for the purpose of extracting a tooth.

A most destructive and terrible gale storm visited Northern Illinois Friday night. In the track of the storm, which was about a mile wide, corn and oats were completely cut down, and garden vegetables were completely destroyed.

A despatch by the Atlantic Cable from London, dated the 8th inst., states that Austria and Italy were again assuming a threatening attitude towards each other. The ship Danube, bound for this country, has been burned at sea. Her crew were rescued and taken to Liverpool.

A Cincinnati paper says: Mong Chaw Loo has brought a suit against the Muskingum River packet J. H. Best, because he was refused a seat at the first table on that boat, last week, on which he was a passenger, having paid full fare—refused for being a "colored person." He lays his damages at \$5,000 for "mental and bodily anguish suffered." Mong Chaw Loo is a native of Burmah, Asia. He is about 25 years of age, and has been in this country about eight years, obtaining an education. The steamer was placed under \$10,000 bonds.

"FEATHERING THEIR OWN NESTS."—Write no man's eulogy until he dies," is an old adage. We have seen enough of legislation to generally withhold our praise of legislators until they adjourn. But the bill to increase the salaries of members of Congress, having been twice killed by very emphatic votes, we supposed it was dead beyond the power of resurrection. But we did not make sufficient allowance for legislative legerdemain. It was so linked to the bill providing extra bounty to our brave soldiers, that both had to live or die together. The result was that both measures passed—all who voted for the bill, of course, voting for it solely because they did not wish to hurt the soldier!

The whole thing was disreputable, and the manner of doing it was even more disreputable than the thing itself.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

A letter from Denver City, Colorado, alludes to Indian affairs, as follows:

The Indian question is a difficult one. Those who have never been out here cannot be aware of the intensity of feeling in regard to them. Those who have suffered through the sacrifice of their families, the destruction of their ranches, the loss of their trains, many of those who have to pay the immense increase for transportation and hence of cost of living, and those who have prospered over the out

EXTRA U. S. BOUNTY--\$100,
Obtained promptly for soldiers, (who received but \$100 bounty), their widows, children, fathers or mothers, without the loss of time or expense of going to Washington, at rates as follows: A child less than 12 years old, \$2 per month; additional for each child under 16, prescribed by the subscriber, who has collected most of the Woburn Soldiers Claims and has facilities for obtaining the above with dispatch.

SPARROW HORTON,
Aug 11-22

BUONTIES AND PENSIONS.

OFFICE OF MIDDLESEX WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
4 NILES BLOCK, 33 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON.
Under the recent Act of Congress, three years men, their widows or heirs, and three years men discharged for wounds, who have received only \$100 U. S. bounty, may now receive \$100 monthly, plus \$40 drawn upon pension, \$8 per month can obtain \$2 per month for each child under sixteen years of age, by forwarding their Discharge papers or Pension certificates to the office.

A. B. COFFIN, ATTORNEY,

Aug 11-22

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Court of Probate for the County of Middlesex, on MONDAY, the twenty-seventh day of August, current, at five o'clock P. M., on the premises:

All the effects of Zephaniah A. Parker, a man in his sixtieth year, deceased, and situated on the south side of Salem street in South Reading, with the buildings thereon; the same being the home of said minor's grandfather, the late Jacob Parker, deceased.

LILLEY EATON, Guardian.

South Reading, Aug. 7, 1866.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

WHEREAS JANE E. DAVIS, of Woburn, in said County of Middlesex, has presented to said Court a Bill of Complaint, praying for the sale of the last will and testament of CHARLES G. DAVIS, late of Woburn, in said County of Middlesex, deceased, and her petition praying for letters testifying to the fact that the executors named therein named, and that she may be exempt from giving sureties on her bond, pursuant to will and statute; all persons claiming are hereby cited to appear before the Probate Court at Woburn, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the same, or they may appear against her. And said petition is referred to publish this citation three weeks successively in the Middlesex Journal, newspaper printed at Woburn, the first publication to be fourteen days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of the Probate Court, third day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

ISAAC F. JONES, Assistant Register.

Aug 11-22

GRAND TRIAL OF

SEWING MACHINES.

(Between the Wilcox & Gibbs and Florence.)

The Wilcox & Gibbs Triumphant!

It is declared the best Machine, and awarded the Highest Premium.

For the Wilcox & Gibbs Machine, THIRTY-FIVE distinct claims made, for such parts of it which were fully established, for the Florence Machine but TEN were presented, only TWO of which were admitted. By this trial, more than forty of the claims were previously admitted, and were an able and valid defense.

The "Home" continues to offer to all who will Reliable Insurance, inducements unsurpassed by other company. JOHN MCGRATH, Secy. CHARLES J. MARTIN, Pres't. J. H. WASHBURN, A. F. WILMARTH, Ass't Sec'y. Vice Pres't.

SPARROW HORTON, Agent for Woburn and Vicinity.

Woburn, Aug. 4, 1866.-1y

Letters Remaining Unclaimed.

IN THE POST-OFFICE AT WOBURN, State of Massachusetts, 11th day of Aug., 1866.

N. G. Carter James Riley
Mrs Mary Davine George W. Wyman
Miss Little Judds Gen'l'ly Reynolds

NATHAN WYMAN, P. M.

URBANE DERBY.

Aug 11-22

Home Insurance Company,

NEW YORK.

Abstract of 26th semi-annual Statement,

JULY 1st, 1866.

Cash Capital, \$2,000,000.00
Accrued Interest, 1st, 1866, 325,000.00
Liabilities, 150,585.13

The "Home" continues to offer to all who will Reliable Insurance, inducements unsurpassed by other company. JOHN MCGRATH, Secy. CHARLES J. MARTIN, Pres't. J. H. WASHBURN, A. F. WILMARTH, Ass't Sec'y. Vice Pres't.

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Mrs Mary Davine George W. Wyman
Miss Little Judds Gen'l'ly Reynolds

NATHAN WYMAN, P. M.

URBANE DERBY.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully give notice to the people of Woburn and vicinity, that the store formerly occupied by J. S. Ellis, on

MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM,

is still open; and he has on hand and is constantly receiving a good and fresh assortment of Goods, consisting of

Flour, Grain, Meal,

Choice Vermont Butter,

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

JELLIES AND PRESERVES.

Also, a large assortment of Crockery, Glass, Stone and Wooden Ware, &c.

All of which he offers at the lowest prices.

URBANE DERBY.

Woburn, June 16, 1866.
\$1,500 PER YEAR. We want agents
to sell our IMPROVED
Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under
and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary
or less. Agents paid 10% on sales. Terms
in United States for one year. Those who are fully
licensed by Hovey, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover &
Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All cheques
made payable to URBANE DERBY, and addressed
to him, or to his agents. Circulars
free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford,
Maine, or Chicago, Ill.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.
AT 25 WINTER STREET,
ROOM NO. 10.

BOSTON AND LOWELL

And Nashua & Lowell, Woburn, Stony Brook,
Lowell & Lawrence, and Salem & Lowell
Railroads.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1865, trains will leave BOS-

TON for Woburn, 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30 p.m.
Upper Railroads, 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30 p.m.
Concord and Manchester, 7.8 a.m., 12.00, 2.30,
5.30 p.m.

Woburn, 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30 p.m.

Tyngsborough, No. Cheelmsford 7.00 a.m., 12.00, 2.30,
5.30 p.m.

North Billerica, Billerica & Wilmington, 7.00 a.m.,
12.00, 5.30 p.m.

West Medford, 6.45, 10, 11.30 a.m., 12.15, 2.30,
3.00, 5.10, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

West Medford, 6.45, 10, 11.30 a.m., 12.15, 2.30,
3.00, 5.10, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

Copps Hill, 6.45, 10, 11.30 a.m., 12.15, 2.30,
3.00, 5.10, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

Concord, 6.45, 10, 11.30 a.m., 12.15, 2.30,
3.00, 5.10, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

Woburn, 6.45, 10, 11.30 a.m., 12.15, 2.30,
3.00, 5.10, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 10 p.m.

The Monday Theatre Train discontinued.

For Boston and Lowell, Woburn, will stop at

Mile Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill
Stations, to take passengers for Stations above

Woburn W. Place.

TRADE FAIR BOSTON LEAVE.

Woburn, 6.45, 11.30 a.m., 3.30 p.m.

Millford 6.30, 9 a.m., 3.30 p.m.

Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11.30 a.m., 4.00 p.m.

South Merrimack, 6.30, 11.30 a.m., 4.00 p.m.

Nashua, 6.30, 11.30 a.m., 4.00 p.m.

Tyngsborough, 7.15, 9.10, 11.30 a.m., 5.15 p.m.

North Cheelmsford, 7.22, 8.30, a.m., 12.00, 5.15 p.m.

Groton Junction, 8.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.15 p.m.

Concord, 8.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.15 p.m.

Woburn, 8.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.15 p.m.

Lowell, 7.30*, 8.30*, 9.30, a.m., 12.15, 5.30*, p.m.

Woburn, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, a.m., 12.15, 5.30*, p.m.

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Mile Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill
Stations, to take passengers for Stations above

Woburn W. Place.

BOSTON BRANCH.

The trains on this road will leave Boston (from

Lowell Railroad) for Stowham, at 8.00,

A. M. 12, 1.30, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30, *p.m.

Leave Stowham* for Boston, at 5.30, and 7.30,

8.30, 10.15, A. M., 1.00, 4.30, and 9.30, P.M.

A train will leave Boston for Stowham, on

Wednesday and Saturday at 10 p.m.

A train will leave Stowham for Boston on

Wednesday and Saturday at 8.05, p.m.

J. B. WINSLOW, Jr.,
L. and N. & L. R. R.

TO CONSUMPTIVE.

The advertiser has been requested to health in a few weeks a single remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find in *SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION*, written in

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending this Prescription is to inform the public, and spread information which he conceives to be valuable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove

Parishes wishing the prescription, FREE, by return,

mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Wilmington, Kings Co., New York.

L. H. ALLEN,
FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

FURNISHES at his Wareroom, four doors north of depot, Caskets of all sizes and qualities. Oak, Mahogany, White Mahogany, and Pine, colors of every shade. Plateau, various styles, and Plain and Fancy Handles. Tibetan, Cashmere, Colored, Lawn, Muslin, and Cambric Shrouds. Metallic Caskets furnished at the shortest notice. Every thing furnished at the lowest living prices.

The subscriber now offers to the public his new and elegant HEARSE, which has been manufactured to fit the largest carriages, and will furnish with one or a pair of horses, at the usual price.

He likewise offers the new invention for preserving the bodies of deceased persons by cold air alone, without the direct application of ice, which is so repugnant to the feelings. When preserved by this method, a glass remains to represent the features of the departed, and the corpse will keep much longer than in the ordinary way.

The subscriber would take this opportunity to repeat his former offer to those who have hitherto received, and hopes with his new improvements to continue to give his customers the highest satisfaction.

All orders answered with promptness, and

freight delivered within ten miles free of expense.

L. H. ALLEN.

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
PLEASANT ST., WOBURN,
1ST DOOR WEST OF TOWN HALL,
(The rooms he occupied in 1844.)
Office hours from 7 A. M., and from 1 to 2, P. M.
Woburn, Dec. 16, 1866.—12

EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.,
IN WOBURN,
AFTNOONS AND EVENINGS.
Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
PLEASANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON,
Woburn, Mass.
July 14, 1866.—6m.

GEORGE O. DALTON, M. D.,
OFFICE:
3d Door North Woburn Branch Depot.
Residence, No. 3 Canal St.,
WOBURN CENTER,
July 14—15, MASS.

W. M. WESTON,
WATCH MAKER,
No. 11 Brattle Square, Boston,
NO. 1 FRANKLIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.,
WHERE ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED.
Augt 14—15, 1866.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND
QUALITY.

Silver and Plated Ware,
A LARGE VARIETY.

JEWELRY
OF ALL KINDS.

Fancy Goods!
IN GREAT VARIETY.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Razors, Pocket & Table Cutlery,
FOR SALE LOW,
FOR CASH.

J. FRED. LESLIE.
Woburn, June 23, 1866.—12

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAMILY PHYSICIAN,
BY S. S. FITCH, M. D.,
Formerly of 714 Broadway, N. Y.,
NOW AT

25 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

The author of the six Lectures on the prevention
and cure of Consumption, Diseases of the Heart, &c.
The Family Physician is intended to fill a great want,
as it enables you to practice the art of medicine at
home, and administer to your family, friends, and
neighbors.

Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Whooping Cough, Typhoid
Fever, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea
Cholera, Colds, Sea-sickness, Complaints of Infants,
and Remedies for them, with perfect remedies for
these complaints, so that any one can prepare them at once, or get them of their
apothecary. Also, the management of the Hand and
Arm during pregnancy, and a useful diet for pre-
venting and curing Consumption, Asthma, Throat
Complaints, Conguls, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, &c.
Consumption is the best Remedy for the Hand and
Arm. Turn Pudding made, the best Cologne Water,
known, and a perfect remedy for Sea-sickness,
fever, colic, &c. For consumption, and diseases, so as to
have a beautiful young complexion.

Any person sending their address and 35 cents to
S. M. PETTINGELL, State-street, Boston, will
promptly receive a copy by mail, postage paid.

SHIRLEY HORTON, Agent, Woburn.

June 16—12m.

Anæsthesia.

Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.

COME AND GET YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED
without pain, by the above anæsthetic, which is
so perfect that you have tried it, a blessing to the
age in which we live.

It is easier to have the teeth pulled out, than to
have them extracted, and the patient goes about his business
as soon as possible.

Call and see specimens at my office.

E. H. DANIELS,
19 Tremont Row, Boston.

June 2—3m.

Metcalf's Stencil Rooms,

Convenient to the Boston & Maine, Eastern,
Fitchburg & Lowell Railroads.

Marking Plates.

for Boot and Shoe manufacturers and business
purposes generally.

NAME PLATES, for Marking Clothing,
IN

German Text, Italic, Roman &
Writing Letters.

Inclined Ink, Brushes, Stationary Paste of various
colors, and all Stencil Goods.

M. J. METCALF & SON,
101 Union St., Haymarket Square, Boston.

June 16—3m.

DR. C. T. LANG,
Surgeon Dentist.

Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts.,
Woburn, Mass.

After 20 Years
with this terrible disease, I have found a per-
fect remedy, which may be the benefit of my experience. I
have had a lot of practice, and will furnish to
any one a cure, without the injury to the
constitution. Several hundred who have tak-
en this medicine prove to be the most won-
derful cure ever discovered.

Liberal discount to agents, who are wanted all
over the country.

WALTER BRYANT, 15 School st., Boston,
P. S.—Several Physicians now recommend it.

SPARROW HORTON.

Woburn Bookstore.

Woburn, Feb. 17, 1866.—12

JOHN PRINTING NEATLY EX-
ECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

for forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular
music, for \$8.00 to \$60.00 each. FIFTY-ONE
GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums
awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free.

Address, MASON & HAMILTON, BOSTON, or MA-
SON BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

Sept 9—12

The Mason & Hamlins Cabinet Organs,

one of the LARGEST, BEST, and most ECONOM-
ICAL in the world. See their Report.

Insurance payable to families free from
creditors. Annual dividend of 50 PER CENT.

</div

Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XV : No. 47.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

Cat and Pant Maker Wanted,
And Girls
To learn the trade, at

P. TEARE'S.

Pictures Framed
IN ALL STYLES, AT LESS THAN BOSTON PRICES.
SPARROW HORTON,
Woburn Bookstore.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXHIBITING IN A little time to remove to Washington street, we offer our entire stock, consisting of elegant
DRAWING ROOM,
LIBRARY,
DINING ROOM
AND CHAMBER

Furniture!

Comprising as good and well selected stock as can be found in Boston, which we will sell at a **LARGE DISCOUNT FROM REGULAR PRICES.**

Purchasers will find it for their interest to visit our Warehouses, in the spacious Hall over the Passage Depot, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, Haymarket Square.

Particular attention given in packing goods to go out of the city, and WITHOUT CHARGE TO THE PURCHASER.

BUCKLEY & BANCROFT,
Over the Passage Depot, Haymarket Square.

CROCKERY,
Glass, China, Parian and Britannia
Wares, in New Styles, and large Variety.

PLATED WARE,
Castors, Candle Holders,
Lamp Pits, Porcelain,
Spoon Spoons, Tea Pots, Sugars,
Crains, Slip Bowls, Coffe
Pots, Call Bells,
Milk Jugs, Knives, Spoons,
Mustard and Salt Spoons,
Butter Knives, Butter
Dishes, Napkin Rings.

TABLE CUTLERY,
a large assortment, at
the lowest prices for
Cash.

E. B. MASON,
33 Hanover, near Court street,
Jan 27—1866. BOSTON.

THE

New England Spring Bed Co.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

MANUEL'S PATENT IMPROVED ADJUSTABLE SPRING BED BOTTOM,

Which for Durability, Compactness,

Simplicity and Adjustment,

has not been equaled.

It can be fitted to any style of Bedstead, and makes an easy, soft bed, with but one mattress, for it adjusts itself to every part of the body.

It affords Bedsteads without injuring them in the least. It affords no harbor for bugs. It differs from all others in its design and principle, and possesses many valuable features of great merit not possessed by them.

For ease and comfort in sickness, it is unsurpassed by any.

It can be folded so that a child can carry it, and can be changed to fit Bedsteads of any size, by putting on or off more or less slats.

The bed is warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and if any part fails, the manufacturers hold themselves responsible to replace it.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST RELIABLE SPRING BED IN THE MARKET.

PRICES:

Single Bed, 36 in. in width and under, (\$5.00) \$5.00

" 36 to 43 inches in width, (\$6.00) 5.50

Double " 43 to 54 " (\$7.00) 6.00

Extra wide, 59 to 67 " " 6.50

TESTIMONIALS.

WOBURN, May 1st, 1866.

Mr. S. R. FRENCH.—We have used one of the Tucker Patent Spring Beds for five years. And after use of the same, we are perfectly satisfied, and would not exchange it for all the Tucker Patent ever made.

L. D. STEARNS,
Heron St., Woburn.

WOBURN, May 2d, 1866.

Mr. S. R. FRENCH.—Having well tested the merits of three different kinds of Spring Beds, I find none of them equal to the Tucker Patent. I am well satisfied that they are the best spring in the market, and have supplied my house with them.

L. B. NELSON, Woburn.

WOBURN, May 2d, 1866.

Mr. S. R. FRENCH.—It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the excellence of the Tucker Patent Bed Bottom. I have used it long enough to satisfy myself that it is superior to any other kind of spring beds, which I have used or examined. It is cheap, remarkably elastic and pliable, and entirely suitable against hazards of derangement or fracture. Its firmness, the solid and admirable nature of its construction, must prove to be exceedingly durable.

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.

Agent for Woburn,

S. R. French,

At J. P. Tyler's Clothing Store.

All orders promptly attended to.

WILLIAM WINN,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the Journal office will receive prompt attention.

JOHN TANNER,

Foreman of Wrightson & Co.'s Printing Establishment, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists and all Dealers in Family Medicines.

ly21—1m

HUNNEWELL'S CONSUMPTIVE STONE PIPE REMEDY.

By the most celebrated physician of this disease.

remedy, I am satisfied that the above preparation which has been fully tested in detail with the various phases of what are called

CONSUMPTION,

Or, Chronic Nervous Cough,

That it is not only perfectly adapted, but that the complaint has at last found a Concomitant. I can only assure such that cases can be referred to, where they were declared incurable, which have all the symptoms of Consumption, and the cure is perfect.

John L. Hunnewell, Agent, 34 Congress St., Boston.

J. BRADLEY, AGENT.

FOR THE SALE OF

VITRIFIED STONE PIPE E.

For Water Cisterns, Sink Drains, Chimneys, and Chimney-pieces, Under-ground, and Other Purposes, &c.

Also for Aqueducts, Reservoirs, and Piping, &c.

For Water Pipes, &c., and for Land Draining, Please send for a descriptive Catalogue.

John L. Hunnewell, Proprietor, 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SIX BOTTLES FIVE DOLLARS.

Carefully packed to send by Express.

Dealers supplied, with the usual discount.

uly21—1m

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

July 21—1m

WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

Cat and Pant Maker Wanted,
And Girls
To learn the trade, at

P. TEARE'S.

Pictures Framed
IN ALL STYLES, AT LESS THAN BOSTON PRICES.
SPARROW HORTON,
Woburn Bookstore.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXHIBITING IN A little time to remove to Washington street, we offer our entire stock, consisting of elegant
DRAWING ROOM,
LIBRARY,
DINING ROOM
AND CHAMBER

Furniture!

Comprising as good and well selected stock as can be found in Boston, which we will sell at a **LARGE DISCOUNT FROM REGULAR PRICES.**

Purchasers will find it for their interest to visit our Warehouses, in the spacious Hall over the Passage Depot, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, Haymarket Square.

Particular attention given in packing goods to go out of the city, and **WITHOUT CHARGE TO THE PURCHASER.**

BUCKLEY & BANCROFT,
Over the Passage Depot, Haymarket Square.

CROCKERY,
Glass, China, Parian and Britannia
Wares, in New Styles, and large Variety.

PLATED WARE,
Castors, Candle Holders,
Lamp Pits, Porcelain,
Spoon Spoons, Tea Pots, Sugars,
Crains, Slip Bowls, Coffe
Pots, Call Bells,
Milk Jugs, Knives, Spoons,
Mustard and Salt Spoons,
Butter Knives, Butter
Dishes, Napkin Rings.

TABLE CUTLERY,
a large assortment, at
the lowest prices for
Cash.

E. B. MASON,
33 Hanover, near Court street,
Jan 27—1866. BOSTON.

THE

New England Spring Bed Co.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

MANUEL'S PATENT IMPROVED ADJUSTABLE SPRING BED BOTTOM,

Which for Durability, Compactness,

Simplicity and Adjustment,

has not been equaled.

It can be fitted to any style of Bedstead, and makes an easy, soft bed, with but one mattress, for it adjusts itself to every part of the body.

It affords Bedsteads without injuring them in the least. It affords no harbor for bugs. It differs from all others in its design and principle, and possesses many valuable features of great merit not possessed by them.

For ease and comfort in sickness, it is unsurpassed by any.

It can be folded so that a child can carry it, and can be changed to fit Bedsteads of any size, by putting on or off more or less slats.

The bed is warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and if any part fails, the manufacturers hold themselves responsible to replace it.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST RELIABLE SPRING BED IN THE MARKET.

PRICES:

Single Bed, 36 in. in width and under, (\$5.00) \$5.00

" 36 to 43 inches in width, (\$6.00) 5.50

Double " 43 to 54 " (\$7.00) 6.00

Extra wide, 59 to 67 " " 6.50

TESTIMONIALS.

WOBURN, May 1st, 1866.

Mr. S. R. FRENCH.—We have used one of the Tucker Patent Spring Beds for five years. And after use of the same, we are perfectly satisfied, and would not exchange it for all the Tucker Patent ever made.

L. D. STEARNS,
Heron St., Woburn.

WOBURN, May 2d, 1866.

Mr. S. R. FRENCH.—Having well tested the merits of three different kinds of Spring Beds, I find none of them equal to the Tucker Patent. I am well satisfied that they are the best spring in the market, and have supplied my house with them.

L. B. NELSON, Woburn.

WOBURN, May 2d, 1866.

Mr. S. R. FRENCH.—It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the excellence of the Tucker Patent Bed Bottom. I have used it long enough to satisfy myself that it is superior to any other kind of spring beds, which I have used or examined. It is cheap, remarkably elastic and pliable, and entirely suitable against hazards of derangement or fracture. Its firmness, the solid and admirable nature of its construction, must prove to be exceedingly durable.

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.

Agent for Woburn,

S. R. French,

At J. P. Tyler's Clothing Store.

All orders promptly attended to.

WILLIAM WINN,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the Journal office will receive prompt attention.

JOHN TANNER,

Foreman of Wrightson & Co.'s Printing Establishment, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists and all Dealers in Family Medicines.

ly21—1m

HUNNEWELL'S CONSUMPTIVE STONE PIPE REMEDY.

By the most celebrated physician of this disease.

remedy, I am satisfied that the above

preparation which has been fully tested in detail with the various phases of what are called

CONSUMPTION,

Or, Chronic Nervous Cough,

That it is not only perfectly adapted, but that the

complaint has at last found a Concomitant. I can

only assure such that cases can be referred to,

where they were declared incurable, which have all

the symptoms of Consumption, and the cure is perfect.

John L. Hunnewell, Agent, 34 Congress St., Boston.

J.

The Middlesex Journal,
AND
WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:
SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1866.

JOB WORK. of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, previously executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.
7 The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

THE PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—One must go back, says a correspondent, to the period of the adoption of the American Constitution, and for a few years afterwards entering into the nineteenth century, to be aware of the prodigious steps the giant—our country,—is taking since he left the cradle and began to exercise his infant limbs. Taking up recent publications, of the agriculture, the census, the commerce, the manufactures, the patent office, the army, the navy, financial reports, internal improvements, coast surveys, and proceedings of congress, with a glance at the maps of the country as they increase in number, extent, minute and accurate description, and then laying down the great pile and examining some of the early maps and geographies, and other statistical works, and looking over them, we seem to be going back for ages, or imagining that it is another country, which occupies our attention. For instance, we have open before us two volumes of Geography published by Jedediah Morse, so long minister of the first Congregational church in Charlestown. They were printed at Boston, by Isaiah Thomas and Ebenezer T. Andrews, in 1703, and are stated in the preface, to be "in some respects, a second edition of the American Geography published by the author in 1789," yet so changed as to demand "a new title corresponding to its more extensive design of giving a view of all the empires &c., in the known world;" both volumes making 1248 pages. This was a great work for the time, and one of great labor and research. It contains history; treatises of literature and natural science; gives notices of public men, and notices a variety of things, not always found in geographical publications, and has a number of maps. Comparing the meager outlines on the maps with the full delineation on modern ones, we see, on the instant, what a filling up there has been of towns and cities and states; and how much more fully the natural features of the country are presented, as if they, too, had grown with time. Our new states and territories were without even dots on the canvas, now so covered over. Arguing for the introduction of manufactures, then hardly born, they are recommended as a proper division of labor; a means of extending the use of machinery; furnishing employment to classes not then fully employed, and as tending to draw emigrants from foreign lands. The genius of the people is adverted to, as having a remarkable aptitude for mechanical inventions. How subsequent history has verified that statement in its utmost conception. Not so, the declaration that "the extensive cultivation of cotton can hardly be expected in the South."

What a change has occurred in discovering and working of mines? The coal beds of Pennsylvania, now such an important item, were not mentioned. The copper of Missouri, a state then unborn, was unmarked; and the gold of California, and the coal oil of the country, were not, as now, such sources of national wealth. The working of granite and marble quarries and of iron and lead mines, and other rocks and metals, except to a very limited extent, had not commenced. The railroads and electrical telegraphs are not marked on Dr. Morse's maps, though his son invented the latter; and steam power for manufactures and transportation, had not yielded itself to the service of man and making of the country.

Under the title "Banks," we read the then, great announcement, that there are four of these institutions incorporated in our Commonwealth, viz.—The Branch, Massachusetts and Union in Boston, and the Essex in Salem.

The number of inhabitants in the city and county of New York in 1750, was 10,881; 1771, 21,863; 1786, 23,614; 1790, 33,131. As to the public libraries in the state of New York, and academies, "such enquiries," it is stated, "could not, at present, be answered satisfactorily." Albany, then, contained upwards of 1000 houses; built mostly by trading people on the margin of the river. The exports to foreign parts from the city of New York, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, amounted to \$2,516,197, which is spoken of as a great matter.

The District of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, possessed five counties and 96,540 inhabitants.

The population of the United States was three millions.

His Prussian Majesty, it is understood, is about to adopt a new coat-of-arms fitted to his enlarged body politic. It will consist of a double-headed vulture argent, on a field azure, with the legend, *Rem Aci Teligi*—I have pricked this Austrian bubble with a needle."

A story is told of a Prussian sentinel stationed on the steeple at Troppau, and left behind there when his company received

of the foreign population as well as from natural increase, and rolling up wealth so rapidly and with such gigantic increase, as to make probable the entire extinguishment of our national debt at no great period of time.

The reflections on such a progress, we leave for every reader to make.

THE PRESS.—Under this caption a contemporary has a very good article, from which we quote:

"Very queer ideas are entertained by a portion of the public in regard to the rights and duties of editors, and the relationship subsisting between the editor and his subscribers. When James I. was asked to define a free monarchy, he replied that it was a government where the monarch was left free to do as he chose. Some subscribers to a paper, by a similar process of reasoning, seem to think that a free press is a press that is free to them to say what they please of others—provided, always, that nobody shall have the liberty of saying anything against them. The editorial workshop is often the theatre of many amusing scenes from which hundreds of comic sketches might be drawn every year. Nearly every man thinks himself capable of giving the best possible advice to an editor, and writes him down as a very long-eared animal, if he does not follow it—forgetting that there are any other principles, views, or opinions than those entertained by himself. In this happy country every one is not only born a politician, but a statesman; and nearly every one who supposes he has caught hold of the wing or the leg of an idea, thinks he is qualified forthwith to write for the press—and each, of course, thinks that his own darling essay must have the first place, and that creation will stand still till it is published. And if the editor dares to reject it, on account of its objectionable character, or because of its sorrowful composition, or for want of room, he is often denounced as a blockhead, or as wanting in spirit.

Again; there is a large class of writers, both for the city and country press, who think they are conferring a particular favor upon the editor by every line they write, because it will help to "fill up." Indeed, the popular opinion, everywhere, seems to be that newspaper editors are wonderfully perplexed to find matter to fill their columns; whereas the reverse of this is the fact. Their trouble is to find space for the tenth part of the matter they get prepared; and many of their own editors are swept into the waste basket for want of room.

A fruitful source of vexation arises from the complaints of people who either are attacked, or fancy they are, by correspondents, or perhaps for cause, by the editor himself. Cases often occur in which a person puts a cap upon his head that was fitted up for some one else; and it often happens that covert attacks are made upon individuals, which, in the hurry of business, are not apparent to the editor, or do not meet his eye until after the publication. In all these cases, involving every shade and variety, he is obliged either to meet the case directly (as he will, if an honorable man, if the responsibility justly devolves upon him), or, in case of accidental mistakes, do the best he can.

The London pneumatic dispatch company are entirely satisfied with the results of recent experiments, from which it appears that 120 tons of goods can be passed through the tube per hour, at the rate of 18 miles per hour, at the cost of under 1d. a ton per mile. The directors believe that their enterprise, when completed, will return a large percentage on the capital expended.

Archduke William, commander-in-chief of the Austrian artillery, has said a good thing: "The needle-gun is to the ordinary musket what short-hand is to common writing."

A process has been discovered by which India rubber can be bleached to a pure white, and after having been hardened will be used for the manufacture of collars and cuffs.

They are fond of titles in the East. Among his other smiling titles, the King of Ava has that of "Lord of Twenty-four Umbrellas." This looks as if he had prepared for a long reign.

The English mint at Hong Kong has commenced working at the rate of 10,000 silver dollars per day.

The peach crop has failed this year in Delaware and Maryland as well as in New Jersey.

Irish newspapers say the forthcoming harvest will be the best known in Ireland for many years.

A gentleman having occasion to call upon an author, found him in his study writing. He remarked the great heat of the apartment and said, "It is as hot as an oven." "So it ought to be," replied the author, "for it's here I make my bread."

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stationed on the steeple at Troppau, and

left behind there when his company re-

treated. The citizens attempted to take him prisoner, but the Prussian easily defended with his bayonet the narrow winding stair by which alone access could be obtained to the steeple. They then decided on reducing him by famine, but the Prussian having with him a good supply of cartridges, announced that unless he was regularly and well fed, he would shoot every one who passed in the streets around the church. The soldier thus contrived to maintain his position for two days, when Troppau was reoccupied by the Prussians, and he was relieved.

A LIBERAL ADVERTISING PATRONAGE.—The receipts of the New York Herald for advertising for the three months ending on the 30th of June last, were \$196,336, or more than double the amount received by any other paper published in that city. Most of the theatrical managers withdrew their patronage about a year ago, but the receipts of the establishment for advertising have gone on increasing ever since. Just think of it advertising patronage of \$785,344 per year!

THE TELEGRAPH.—At the request of one of our citizens, Superintendent Winslow, has decided to give the people of Woburn telegraphic communication with Boston, and hence with the rest of the world. The office, in Woburn, will be at the bookstore of Sparrow Horton, Esq.

The Great National Convention at Philadelphia, adjourned on Thursday, after a session of three days. The proceedings were harmonious, and we trust will produce beneficial results throughout the whole country.

The Cholera in Cincinnati has been very fatal. Since the first of August there have been six hundred and ten deaths. There were sixty-four deaths on Saturday and sixty-eight on Sunday.

On Sunday night a building in the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown, was burned. It contained a valuable stock of upholstery. The loss is thirty thousand dollars.

WOMEN AS ARCHITECTS.—A good suggestion has recently been made that architecture be studied by women that we may get the benefit of their superior knowledge of what constitutes a comfortable, cosy, and convenient home. None but a woman can tell how to make everything handy, save steps, arrange closets, the getting of fuel to the fires, ashes from them, going up and down stairs, and the like. It is well said that "no plan should ever be considered complete by any architect till submitted to the criticism of a woman." Let them, therefore, study architecture.

There are but five States which make no legal distinction among their citizens as to the right of suffrage on the ground of color—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island. In New York negroes to be voters must be owners of a freehold worth at least \$250. All the other States deny the right of suffrage to the negro. A vote to extend it to the colored race was taken in 1865 in Colorado September 8, Connecticut October 2, Wisconsin November 7, Minnesota November 7. All these declared against it by large majorities.

The islands in the vicinity will repay you for a visit, especially "White Island," where the light house is situated.

If one is fond of fishing, there is a plenty of it here afforded. Your correspondent improved this part of the attractions to his own satisfaction. In consequence of the burning of the hotel on this island, the Messrs. Leighton on Apple-dore, have more visitors than they can accommodate, and have turned away many every day.

The trip by the steamer "Pioneer," is very pleasant one, giving you a fine view of the beautiful harbor of Ports-

mouth.

When next you hear from me it will probably be from some other locality, and till then adieu.

EXCELSIOR.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 15, 1866.

My last was dated from the Shoals, which place I left with regret last Monday for Portsmouth. Spent one night in Portsmouth. Found that city as quiet as ever. The Masonic Halls which were destroyed by fire last spring are being rapidly rebuilt. The fraternity now occupy the U. S. Court Room for their communications.

Left Portsmouth on Tuesday morning and arrived in this city at noon. So much has been written concerning the immense devastation caused by the fire that I can add nothing to the descriptions which have been given. It is sad to look over this vast extent of ruins and see what havoc has been made. Already however the work of re-building is going on to a great extent. Many of the structures in process of erection are merely temporary ones to meet the present emer-

gencies.

On Munjoy there are still a large number of families living in tents, while in front of the old City Hall large boilers of soup are daily made, which with other articles of food and drink are dispensed to the needy ones. It is painful to see so many of those noble forest trees which wore the pride of this city, blasted and ruined by the scorching heat. It will be many years before this city will recover from this blow, and attain its former beauty and prosperity.

Those visiting this city will find good

[Correspondence of the Journal.]
GOSPORT, ISLE OF SHOALS, {
August 13th, 1866. }

MR. EDITOR:—Your Winchester correspondent has followed the prevailing custom of th times, and now, as you perceive, heads his epistles from this rock-ribbed Isle, where he is spending a brief vacation from business cares and toils. This island was sadly devastated by fire last May, which burnt down the Atlantic House, a large hotel, and several dwelling houses. It took the most valuable portion of the town, and the loss falls heavily upon Mr. L. B. Caswell, who owned the hotel, and was interested in the other buildings. The hotel was insured for \$300 in the Piscataqua Ins. Co., which has since failed, I believe, and from which he has not yet been able to obtain any portion of the sum insured.

The first matter of importance comes under the head of "Agricultural." A member of the "W. A. A." who has been experimenting upon a new species of "Fungus," has succeeded beyond his highest hopes in its development. Probably the society will at an early period notice and improve the salutary lessons pertaining to this occasion.

We understand that our worthy P. M. has "struck lie," having come into the inheritance of a pretty little fortune.

The Primary School House is to be removed from the position which it has long occupied, to a lot purchased from Wm. A. Dodge Esq., formerly of Wm. A. Dodge Esq.

The new High and Grammar school houses are progressing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. It is supposed that the former building will be ready for occupancy in about a month, when the past members and teachers of the High School will celebrate the event with solemn and appropriate orgies. Several meetings have been held already by the members, and committees chosen to carry out the celebration. The committee of arrangements are Messrs. J. Russell and W. E. Skillings, to whom all communications should be addressed.

We learn that the "W. A. A." whose Hall has been taken possession of by Mr. Hovey, as a depot for the manufacture and sale of Hair Balm, intend erecting a magnificent edifice for their own use. It is to be placed upon the lot of land bounded by Pleasant St. and the river, which is to be ready for occupancy in about a month, when the past members and teachers of the High School will celebrate the event with solemn and appropriate orgies. Several meetings have been held already by the members, and committees chosen to carry out the celebration. The committee of arrangements are Messrs. J. Russell and W. E. Skillings, to whom all communications should be addressed.

A party of six young gentlemen started for Lowell Island on Wednesday evening, to enjoy the fishing and salt water breeze, but fearing that the showery weather would wet their fishes, they returned home sooner than they expected.

The curiosities upon this island, I think I referred to last year, and therefore suffice it to say, that they are numerous and varied.

We are here some nine miles from the nearest point of land, and the purity of the air, and

Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XV: No. 48.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1866.

Coat and Pant Maker Wanted,
And Girls
To learn the trade, at

P. TEARE'S.

Pictures Framed
IN ALL STYLES, AT LESS than Boston prices.
SPARROW HORTON,
1624-ly Woburn Bookstore.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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and Apothecaries generally.

PLATED WARE,
Castors, Cake Baskets, Forks, Spoons, Tea, Coffee, Salt, Creams, Slip Bowls, Coffe Pots, Call Bells, Knives, Spoons, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Butter Knives, Butter Dishes, Napkin Rings,

TABLE CUTLERY, at the lowest prices for Cash.

A good assortment of Patent Hanging at reasonable prices.

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It is lighter, more compact, and requires less room than any other bed.

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" 36 to 43 inches in width, (\$6.00) 5.50

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Extra wide, 50 to 57 " " 8.00 6.50

THE

HOOTON & CO.

Opposite the Museum,

AND

Opposite the Tremont House.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have REDUCED THE PRICES OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK of Goods in BOTH STORES, to such VERY LOW figures that we do know that it will be an object for you to call at our stores and make purchases in

FINE READY-MADE LINEN UNDER GARMENTS,

for Ladies and Children, such as Tucked Skirts in every variety; Ladies' Linen and Cotton Dresses and Drawers.

Ladies' White Jackets, Waists, &c., &c.

Balloon Skirts in variety.

LADIES, WE HAVE A

VERY LARGE VARIETY

Ready-Made Garments.

to which we wish to call your attention, as we have reduced the prices on them, they being desirable makes, and many of them very rich styles!

HOOP SKIRTS.

55, 57, 100, to 150 c., all of which are very cheap.

Mr. S. R. FRENCH.—Sir, I well tested the merits of three different kinds of Spring Beds, and none of them to equal in comfort, durability and neatness the Manuel Spring Bed Bottom. I well satisfied that they are the best spring in the market, and have sold many.

I am now in Boston, and have no time to go about, but will be glad to see you at my store, 33 Hanover street, whenever I am there.

Mr. S. R. FRENCH.—DEAR SIR:—It gives me pleasure to bear witness to the excellence of the Manuel Spring Bed Bottom. It has been long enough to satisfy myself of its superiority over all other kinds of spring beds, which I have used or examined. It is a truly remarkable bed, and is almost entirely secured against hazard of damage, or necessity for repairing, and, from the simple and durable construction, must prove to be exceedingly durable.

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LICENCED AUCTIONEER.

BOSTON, MASS.

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FOR THE SALE OF

VITRIFIED STONE PIPE

For Water Cisterns, Sink Drains, Chimneys, and Cellars, Fireplaces, Stoves, Undergound Tubs, Water Chests, Hoppers and Cisterns, &c., &c.

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The Middlesex Journal, AND WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:
SATURDAY, AUG. 25, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Books and Pamphlets work done in the best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

2 large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Private advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.—Mr. Pollard, who during the war was editor of the Richmond Examiner, and whose sources of information were at least equal to any person's in the Confederacy, has written a history of the civil war, from a Southern stand-point. Mr. Pollard is a very able and interesting writer, and has performed his task to the perfect satisfaction of the South. As a matter of interest to our readers, we make some quotations from Mr. Pollard's work. In reference to the question, "why the South failed," he says, "Most of the wars memorable in history have terminated with some momentous and splendid crisis of arms. Generally some large decisive battle closes the contest; a grand catastrophe mounts the stage; a great scene illuminates the last act of the tragedy. It was not so with the war of the confederates. It is true that the armies of the Confederacy had been dreadfully depleted by desertions; but in the winter of 1864-5, the belligerent republic had yet more than a hundred thousand men in arms east of the Mississippi River. It was generally supposed in Richmond that if the confederate cause was ever lost, it would be only when this force had been massed, and a decisive field fixed for a grand, multitudinous battle. This idea had run through the whole period of the war; it was impossible in Richmond to imagine the close of the contest without an imposing and splendid catastrophe. In the very commencement of the war, when troops were gayly marching to the first line of battle in Virginia, President Davis had made an address in the camps at Rockett's, declaring that whatever misfortunes might befall the confederate arms, they would rally for a final and desperate contest, to pluck victory at last. He said to the famous Hampton Leigton: 'When the last line of bayonets is leveled, I will be with you.'

"How far fell the facts below these dramatic anticipations! The contest decisive of the tenure of Richmond and the fate of the Confederacy was scarcely more than what may be termed an 'affair,' with reference to the extent of its casualties, and at other periods of the war its list of killed and wounded would not have come up to the dignity of a battle, in the estimation of the newspapers. Gen. Lee's entire loss in killed and wounded, in the series of engagements that uncovered Richmond and put him on his final retreat, did not exceed two thousand men. The loss of two thousand men decided the fate of the Southern Confederacy! The sequence was surrender from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The whole fabric of confederate defense tumbled down at a stroke of arms that did not amount to a battle. There was no last great convulsion, such as usually marks the final struggles of a people's devotion or the expiring hours of their desperation. The word 'surrender' travelled from Virginia to Texas. A four years' contest terminated with the smallest incident of bloodshed; it lapsed; it passed by a rapid and easy transition into a profound and abject submission.

"There must be some explanation of this flat conclusion of the war. It is easily found. Such a condition could only take place in a thorough demoralization of the armies and people of the Confederacy; there must have been a general decay of public spirit, a general rotteness of public affairs when a great war thus terminated, and a contest was abandoned so short of positive defeat, and so far from the historical necessity of a final conclusion. The

"There is but one conclusion that remains for the dispassionate student of history. Whatever may be the partial explanations of the downfall of the Southern Confederacy, and whatever may be the various excuses that passion and false pride, and flattery of demagogues, may offer, the great and melancholy fact remains that the confederates, with an abler government and more resolute spirit, might have accomplished their independence."

Jeff. Davis is very severely handled by Mr. Pollard, and denounced as the chief cause of the failure of the South:—

"It must be admitted that in the last periods of the war, the influence of President Davis was almost entirely gone, and that the party which supported him was scarcely anything more than that train of followers which always flings on power and lives on patronage. There was a large party in the Confederacy that now accept its downfall as an inevitable result, in view of what stared them in the face, that all the public measures of Mr. Davis's administration had come to be wrecks. The foreign relations of the Confederacy were absurdities; its currency was almost worthless rags; its commissariat was almost empty; its system of conscription was like a sieve for water. Surely when all these wrecks of a great system of government lay before the eyes, it was no longer possible to dispute the question of maladministration, debate the competency of President Davis, and give him a new lease of public confidence."

"On this occasion, [the final rally in Richmond, and the failure of the Fortress Monroe Conference] he was boastful, almost to the point of grotesqueness. He declared that the march which Sherman was making would be his last, and would conduct him to ruin; he predicted that before the summer solstice fell upon the country it would be the North that would be soliciting peace; he affirmed that the military situation of the Confederacy was all that he could desire; and drawing up his figure, and in tones of scornful defiance, heard to the remotest parts of the building, he remarked that the Federal authorities who had so complacently conferred with the commissioners of the Confederacy, 'little knew that they were talking to their masters!' To the last he appears never to have apprehended the real situation. He was blinded by his own natural temper; in the last moment he was issuing edicts, playing with the baubles of authority, never realizing that he was not still the great tribune; he was sustained by a powerful self-conceit and a sanguine temperament; and he went down to ruin with the fillet of vanity upon his eyes."

The following is interesting, if it throws no light on the

EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.—It is a most remarkable circumstance that the people of Richmond had remained in profound ignorance of the fighting which had been taking place for three days on Gen. Lee's lines. There was not a rumor of it in the air. Not a newspaper office in the city had any inkling of what was going on. Indeed, for the past few days there had been visible reassurance in the confederate capital; there were rumors that Johnston was moving to Lee's lines, and a general idea that the combined forces would take the offensive against the enemy. But a day before Grant had commenced his heavy movement a curious excitement had taken place in Richmond. The morning train had brought from Petersburg the wonderful rumor that General Lee had made night attack, in which he had crushed the enemy along his whole line. John M. Daniel, the editor of the Richmond Examiner, died the same day under the delusion that such a victory had been won; and John Mitchell, who wrote his obituary in the morning papers, expressed the regret that the great Virginian had passed away just as a decisive victory was likely to give the turning point to the success of the Southern Confederacy! The circumstance shows how little prepared the people of Richmond were on the bright Sabbath morning of the 2d of April for the news that fell upon them like a thunder-clap from clear skies, and smote the ear of the community as a knell of death.

"As the day wore on, clatter and bustle in the streets denoted the progress of the evacuation, and convinced those who had been incredulous of its reality. The disorder increased each hour. The streets were thronged with fugitives making their way to the railroad depots; pale women and little shoeless children struggling in the crowd; oaths and blasphemous shouts smote the ear. Wagons were being hastily loaded at the departments with boxes, trunks, etc., and driven to the Danville depot. In the afternoon a special train, carried from Richmond President Davis and some of his Cabinet. At the departments all was confusion; there was no system; there was no answer to inquiries; important officers were invisible, and every one felt like taking care of himself. Outside the mass of hurrying fugitives, there were collected here and there massed crowds, generally around the commissary depots; they had already scooped prey; they were of that brutal and riotous element that revenges itself on all communities in a time of great public misfortune. *

THE HORSE RAILROAD.—We are glad to learn that five thousand dollars are now only wanting to render this new enterprise a success. When this sum, in addition to that already subscribed, has been pledged, work will be commenced upon the road. We learn that there are many persons in town of ample means, who have not yet subscribed for any of the stock. We trust they will now come forward and make up the desired sum at once. The road will not only be good dividend paying stock, but will facilitate business operations between distant sections of the town, greatly enhance the value of real estate, add to the population, and tend to develop, in a remarkable degree, the resources of the people. Let it be remembered, if the project fails now, it will be a long time before another movement is made in a like direction. Give us a horse railroad between Woburn Centre and North Woburn, and you will do more to enhance the growth and prosperity of the town, than you can accomplish by expending twice the amount of money in any other direction.

FISH MARKET.—Mr. James A. Young has opened a new fish market, on Main street, nearly opposite the drug store of Elbridge Trull, Esq., which he has fitted up in excellent style for the business. He will be able to furnish at all times all kinds of fresh and salt fish, oysters, lobsters, &c. & c. Mr. Onion, so long known in Woburn, as the leading fish purveyor, will be found at Mr. Young's place of business, ready to answer the call of all his old friends.

MORE LIQUOR SEIZED.—Deputy State Constable John E. Tidd, of Woburn, on Saturday last visited the Billiard Saloon of William O. Lynde, in Melrose, and seized quite a large quantity of various kinds of Liquor, and conveyed it to a place of safe keeping, where it will be held until the Court passes an order upon it.

FENIAN PIC-NIC.—The Fenians, of Boston and Woburn, with their wives and daughters, to the number of upwards of two thousand, held a grand Pic-Nic in Hiawatha Grove, Woburn, on Wednesday last. The day was fine, and the amusements at the grove were heartily participated in by the immense crowd. John Sullivan, who brought a quantity of liquor from Charlestown, and which he was selling at the grove from wagon, and stripped from top to bottom; yell of drunken men, shouts of roving pillars, wild cries of distress filled the air, and made night hideous.

"But a new horror was to appear upon the scene and take possession of the community. To the rear-guard of the confederate force on the north side of James River, under Gen. Ewell, had been left the duty of blowing up the iron-clad vessels in the James and destroying the bridges across that river. The Richmond, Virginia, and an iron ram were blown to the winds; the little shipping at the wharves was fired; and the three bridges that spanned the river were wrapped in flames, as soon as the last troops had traversed them. The work of destruction might well have ended here. But Gen. Ewell, obeying the letter of his instructions, had issued orders to fire the four principal tobacco warehouses of the city; one of them—the Shockoe warehouse—situated near the center of the city, side by side with the Gallego flour-mills, just in a position and circumstances from which a conflagration might extend to the whole business portion of Richmond.

"Meanwhile the fire raged with unchecked fury. The entire business part of the city was on fire; stores, warehouses, manufactories, mills, depots, and bridges—all, covering acres; the continuous thunder of exploding shells sounded in the sea of fire; and in the midst of it was the long-threatening hostile army entering to seize its prey. All during the forenoon, flames and smoke and burning brands and showers of blazing sparks filled the air, spreading still further the destruction, until it had swept before it every bank, every auction store, every insurance office, nearly every commission house, and most of the fash-

onal stores. The atmosphere was almost choking, men, women, and children crowded into the square of the Capitol for a breath of pure air; but it was not to be obtained even there, and one traversed the green slopes blinded by cinders and struggling for breath. Already piles of furniture had been collected here, dragged from the ruins of burning houses; and in uncouth arrangements, made with broken tables and bureaus, were huddled women and children, with no other home, with no other resting place in heaven's great holiness. It was late in the evening when the fire had burned itself out. It had consumed the most important part of Richmond.

"As night came on, there was a painful reaction after the day's terrible excitement; a strange quiet fell upon the blackened city and its scenes of destruction. It was the quiet of great desolation. Groups of women and children crawled under shelters of broken furniture in the Capital square; hundreds of homeless persons lay down to sleep in the shadows of the ruins of Richmond; and worn out by excitement exhausted as by the spasm of a great battle, men watched for the morrow with the dull sense that the work of years had been ruined, and all they possessed on earth had been swept away."

We close our extracts with this beautiful tribute to General Grant:—

LEE'S SURRENDER.—With remarkable delicacy, Gen. Grant was not present at the ceremony, and had not been visible since his interview of the 9th with Gen. Lee.

"Indeed, this Federal commander had, in the closing scenes of the contest, behaved with a magnanimity and decorum that must ever be remembered to his credit even by those who disputed his reputation in other respects, and denied his claims to great generalship. He had with remarkable facility accorded honorable and liberal terms to the vanquished army. He did nothing to dramatize the surrender; he made no triumphal entry into Richmond; he avoided all those displays of triumph so dear to the Northern heart; he spared everything that might wound the feelings or imply the humiliation of a vanquished foe. There were no indecent evasions; no 'scenes'; no shows; he received the surrender of his adversary with every courteous recognition due to an honorable enemy, and conducted the closing scenes with as much simplicity as possible."

Something like \$5,000 have been expended on this monument, which must hereafter be one of the great attractions of this renowned briar place, where art and wealth for many years, have combined to erect so many elegant and expensive memorials. Granite and Marble are united in this very tasteful and appropriate structure. From the granite base, rise four granite pillars, supporting a massive granite roof. Inside are marble tablets with carvings; one representing the expressman delivering from a wheelbarrow—the first vehicle used by Mr. Haraden—a box to a lady; another pictures the increase of business and the rail-road cars. There is a view of a safe as a deposit for valuable articles, and the figure of a dog gurding the premises. Faith, Hope, Charity, Justice, are inscribed on the founades of the roof.

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Glancing at some of the older stones, there is much to interest the mind and recall days that are past, and individuals forgotten. In an enclosure, marked Boston Museum—Iramatic Fund, 1854, sleeps an actress of great personal beauty, remarkable for her fine taste in dress and for her excellent performances in comedy.—Mrs. Anne Jane Barnett; born May 1, 1801; died Dec. 22, 1852. For many years she was a star of attraction at the old Boston Theatre, and afterwards at the Boston Museum, sustaining a most excellent private character. The beautiful lines from Cymbeline delivering from a wheelbarrow—the first vehicle used by Mr. Haraden—a box to a lady; another pictures the increase of business and the rail-road cars. There is a view of a safe as a deposit for valuable articles, and the figure of a dog gurding the premises. Faith, Hope, Charity, Justice, are inscribed on the founades of the roof.

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NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully give notice to the people of Woburn and vicinity, that the store formerly occupied by J. S. Ellis, on

MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM,

is still open; and he has on hand and is constantly receiving a good and fresh assortment of Goods, consisting of

Flour, Grain, Meal,

Choice Vermont Butter,

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

JELLIES AND PRESERVES.

Also, a large assortment of Crockery, Glass, Stone and Wooden Ware, &c.

All of which he offers at the lowest prices.

URBANE DERBY.

\$1.500 PER YEAR! We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED \$20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or less. Agents wanted in every part of the U. S. for less than \$400, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Barker, Singers & Co., etc. Backers of all claimants to the title of seller or user. Authority to arrest, fine and imprisonments. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill.

BOSTON AND LOWELL

And Nashua & Lowell, Wilton, Stony Brook, Lowell & Lawrence, and Salem & Lowell Railroads.

TON **ON** **AND** **AFTER** **MONDAY** **TOMORROW** **APRIL** **30**, **1865** **train** **will** **leave** **BO-**

UP **TO** **WOBURN** **7.00** **a.m.** **12.00** **p.m.** **5.30** **p.m.** **Concord** **and** **Manchester**, **7.8** **a.m.** **12.00** **p.m.** **5.30** **p.m.**

WILTON **MILL** **7.00** **a.m.** **12.00** **p.m.** **5.30** **p.m.**

DANFORTH'S CORNER **7.00** **a.m.** **12.00** **p.m.** **5.30** **p.m.**

TYNGABORO' **7.00** **a.m.** **12.00** **p.m.** **5.30** **p.m.**

NORTH CHELMSFORD **7.00** **a.m.** **12.00** **p.m.** **5.30** **p.m.**

GROTON **7.00** **a.m.** **12.00** **p.m.** **5.30** **p.m.**

LOWELL **7.8** **a.m.** **10.00** **a.m.** **12.00** **p.m.** **5.30** **6.00** **p.m.**

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Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XV : NO. 49.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

Coat and Pant Maker Wanted,
And Girls
To learn the trade, at

P. TEARE'S.

Pictures Framed
IN ALL STYLES, AT LESS than Boston prices.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXHIBITION in a little time to remove to Washington street, we offer our entire stock, consisting of elegant
DRAWING ROOM,
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Furniture!

Comprising as good and well selected stock as can be found in Boston, which we will sell at a LARGE DISCOUNT FROM REGULAR PRICES.

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Glass, China, Parian and Britannia
Wares, in New Styles, and large Varieties.



PLATEDWARE,
Castors, Cake Baskets,
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Dishes, Small Ladies,
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TABLE CUTLERY,
a large assortment, at
the lowest prices for
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Also, a good assort-
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reasonable terms.
Orders left at the Journal office will receive
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J. BRADLEY, AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
VITRIFIED STONE PIPE
For Water-Closets, Sink Drains, Chimneys, and Chimney
Pipes, Aqueducts, Sinks, Water-Closets, Hoppers and
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Also, a
Sole Out for Land Drainage. Please send for a circu-
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GRAND TRIAL OF

SEWING MACHINES,

(Between the Wilcox & Gibbs and Florence.)

The Willcox & Gibbs Triumphant!

It is declared the best Machine, and awarded
the Highest Premium.

For the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, THIRTY-FIVE distinct claims were made for superiority, ALL of which were fully sustained; for the Florence Machine but TEN were presented, only TWO of which were sustained. By this last machine, the Willcox & Gibbs is the only one that has been sustained. It was attempted, a trial before an able and impartial jury, the Justice of whom verdict none can dispute, it has been decided, and it is believed, that the Willcox & Gibbs Machine is just what it has claimed to be.

AN IMPROVEMENT ON DOUBLE THREAD MACHINES. It requires, we think, no prophet to foretell its success in the market. We have told its ultimate triumph as the recognized STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OF THE WORLD.

Circulars containing a full Report of the Judges and all particulars at this important trial, may be obtained of

MRS. L. M. DALTON,

at Carnes' Millinery Store, Main St., Woburn, where the machine can be seen in operation, and any information given in respect to the same.

july7—tf

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

There is a disease to which the doctors give many names, but few of them understand. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes (and they are innumerable), its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a Stomach Cough are also frequently constituents of this distressing state of body and of mind. The chief work for the physician to persons in such a condition is, that they are comfortable. Now, what these unfortunate really want is vigorous strength, and as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. It is as clear that a life-reviving Tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most gentle vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alternative, and a general invigorant.—HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feeble as to those of men.

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SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

PLEASANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON,

Woburn, Mass.

Woburn, July 14, 1866.—6m*

Still Life at Lulworth Hall.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

A kind enchantress one day put into my hand a mystic volume prettily lettered and bound in green, saying, "I am so fond of this book! It has all the dear old fairy tales in it; one never tires of them. Do take it."

I carried the little book away with me, and spent a very pleasant and quiet evening at home by the fire, with H. at the opposite corner, and other friends, whom I felt I had somewhat neglected of late. Jack and the Beanstalk, Puss in Boots, the gallant and quixotic Giant-killer, and dearest Cinderella, whom we every one of us must have loved, I should think ever since we first knew her in her little brown pinafore; I wondered, as I shut them all up for the night between their green boards, what it was that made these stories so fresh and so vivid. Why did not they fall to pieces, vanish, explode, disappear, like so many of their contemporaries and descendants? And yet far from being forgotten and passing away, it would seem as if each generation in turn as it came into the world looks to be delighted still by the brilliant pageant, and never tires or wearys of it. And on their side the princesses and princesses never seem to grow any older; the castles and lovely gardens flourish without need of repair or whitewash, or plumbers or glaziers. The princesses' gowns too—sun, moon, and star color do not wear out or pass out of fashion or require altering. Even the seven league boots do not appear to be the worse for wear. Numbers of realistic stories for children have passed away. Little Henry and his Bearer, Poor Harry and Lucy, have very nearly given up their little artless ghosts and prattle, and ceased making their own beds for instruction less excellently brought up little boys and girls, and notwithstanding a very interesting article on the *Saturday Review*, it must be owned that Harry Sanford and Tommy Morton are not familiar playfellows in our nurseries and schoolrooms, and have passed somewhat out of date. But not so all these centenarians—Prince Riquet, Carabas, Little Red Riding-hood, Bluebeard and others. They seem as if they would never grow old. They play with the children, they amuse the elders, there seems no end to their fund of spirits and perennial youth.

Hi, to whom I made this remark, said from the opposite chimney corner, "No wonder; the stories are only histories of real living persons turned into fairy princes and princesses. Fairy stories are everywhere and everyday. We are all princes and princesses in disguise, or ogres or wicked dwarfs. All these histories are the histories of human nature, which does not seem to change very much in a thousand years or so, and we don't get tired of the fairies because they are so true to it."

After this little speech of H.'s we spent an unprofitable half-hour reviewing our acquaintance, and classing them under their real characters and qualities. We had dined with Lord Carabas only the day before and met Puss in Boots—Beauty and the Beast were also there; we uncharitably counted up, I am ashamed to say, no less than six Bluebeards. Jack and the Beanstalk we had met just starting on his climb. A Red Riding-hood; a girl with toads dropping from her mouth; we knew three or four of each. Cinderellas—alas! who does not know more than one dear, poor, pretty Cinderella; and as for sleeping Princesses in the woods, how many one can reckon up! Young, old, ugly, pretty, awakening, sleeping still.

"Do you remember Cecilia Lulworth," said H., "and Dorilice? Poor Cecilia!" Some lives are *couleur de rose*, people say; others seem to be, if not *couleur de rose* all through, yet full of bright, beautiful tints, blues, pinks, little bits of harmonious cheerfulness. Other lives, if not so brilliant, and seeming more or less gray at times, are very sweet and gentle in tone, with faint gleams of gold or lilac to brighten them. And then again others, alas! are black and hopeless from the beginning. Besides these, there are some which have always appeared to me as they were of a dark dull hue; a dingy, heavy brown, which no happiness, or interest, or bright color could ever enliven. Blues turn sickly, roses seem faded, and yellow lilacs look red and ugly upon these heavy backgrounds. Poor Cecilia, as H. called her—her hands had always to me one of these latter existences, unutterably dull, commonplace, respectable, stunted, ugly, and useless.

Lulworth Hall, with the great dark park bounded by lime stone walls, with iron gates here and there, looked like a blot upon the bright and lovely landscape. The place from a distance, compared with the surrounding country, was a blur and a blemish as it were, sad, silent, solitary.

Travelers passing by sometimes asked if the place was uninhabited, and were told, "No, shure—the family lives there all the year round." Some charitable souls might wonder what life could be like behind those dull gates. One day a young fellow riding by saw rather a sweet woman's face gazing for an instant through the bars, and he went on his way with a momentary thrill of pity. Need I say that it was poor Cecilia, who looked out vacantly to see who was passing along the high-road. She was surrounded by hideous moreen oil-cloth, punctuality narrow-mindedness, horsehair, and mahogany. Loud bells rang at intervals, regular, monotonous. Surly but devoted attendants waited upon her. She was rarely alone; her mother did not think it right that a girl in Cecilia's position should "race" about the grounds unattended; as for going outside the walls it was not to be thought of. When Cecilia went out with her gloves on, and her goloshes, her mother's companion, Miss Bowley, walked beside her up and down the dark laurel walk at the back of the house—up and down, down and up, up and down. "I think I am getting tired, Maria," Miss Lulworth would say at last. "If so we had better return to the hall," Maria would reply, "although it is before our time." And then they would walk home in silence, between iron railings and laurel-bushes.

As Cecilia walked erectly by Miss Bowley's side, the rooks went whirling over their heads, the slugs crept sleepily along the path under the shadow of the grass and the weeds; they heard no sounds except the cawing of the birds, and the distant monotonous hacking noise of the gardener and his boy digging in the kitchen garden.

Cecilia, peeping into the long drab drawing-room on her return, might perhaps see her mother, erect and dignified, at her open desk, composing, writing, crossing, re-reading, an endless letter to an indifferent cousin in Ireland, with a single candle and a small piece of blotting-paper, and a pen-wiper made of ravelings, all spread out before her.

"You have come home early, Cecil," says the lady, without looking up. "You had better make the most of your time and practice till the dressing bell rings. Maria will kindly take up your things."

And then in the chill twilight Cecilia sits down to the jangling instrument, with the worn silk flutings. A faded racket it is upon which her fingers had been distended ever since she can remember. A great many people think that there is nothing in the world so good for children as scoldings, whippings, dark cupboards, and dry bread and water, upon which they expect them to grow up into tall, fat, cheerful, amiable men and women, and a great many people think that for grown-up young people the silence, the chilliness, the monotony and sadness of their own finding twilight days in all that is required. Mrs. Lulworth and Maria Bowley, her companion, Cecilia's late governess, were quite of this opinion.

They themselves, when they were little girls, had been slapped, snubbed, locked up in closets, thrust into bed at all sorts of hours, flattened out on backboards, set on high stools to play the piano for days together, made to hem flutes five or six weeks long, and to learn immense pieces of poetry, so that they had to stop at home all the afternoon. And though Mrs. Lulworth had grown up stupid, suspicious, narrow-minded, sordid, and overbearing, and had married for an establishment, and Miss Bowley, her governess's daughter, had turned out nervous, undecided, melancholy, and anxious, and had never married at all, yet they determined to bring up Cecilia as they themselves had been brought up, and sincerely thought they could not do better.

When Mrs. Lulworth married, she said to Maria, "You must come and live with me, and help to educate my children some day, Maria. For the present I shall not have a home of my own; we are going to reside with my husband's aunt, Mrs. Dormer. She is a very wealthy person, far advanced in years. She is greatly annoyed with Mr. and Mrs. John Lulworth's vagaries, and she has asked me and my husband to take their places at Dorilice Hall." At the end of ten years Mrs. Lulworth wrote again:—"We are now permanently established in our aunt's house. I hear you are in want of

a situation; pray come and superintend the education of my only child Cecilia (she is named after her godmother, Mrs. Dormer). She is now nearly three years old, and I feel that she begins to require some discipline."

This letter was written at that same date twenty years before Cecilia began her practising, that autumn evening. She was twenty-five years old now, but like a child in experience, in ignorance in placidity; a fortunate stolidity and slowness of temperament had saved her from being crushed and nipped in the bud, as it were. She was not bored because she had never known any other life. It seemed to her only natural that all days should be alike, rung in and out by the jangling breakfast, lunch, dinner and prayer bells. Mr. Dormer—a little chip of a man—read prayers suitable for every day in the week; the servants filed in, maid first and then the men. Once Cecilia saw one of the maids blush and look down smiling as she marched out after the others. Miss Dormer wondered a little, and thought she would ask Susan why she looked so strangely, but Susan married the groom soon after, and went away, and Cecilia never had an opportunity of speaking to her.

Night after night Mr. Dormer replaced his spectacles with a click, and pulled up his shirt-collar when the service was ended. Night after night old Mrs. Dormer coughed a little moaning cough. If she spoke, it was generally to make some little bitter remark. Every night she shook hands with her nephew and niece, kissed Cecilia's blooming cheek, and parted out of the room. She was a little woman with starling eyes. She had never got over her husband's death. She did not always know when she moaned. She dressed in black, and lived alone in her turret, where she had various old fashioned occupations—tatting, camphor boxes to sort, a real old spinning-wheel and distaff among other things, at which Cecilia, when she was a child, had picked her fingers trying to make it whirr as her aunt did. Spinning-wheels have quite gone out, but I know of one or two old ladies who still use them. Mrs. Dormer would go nowhere, and would see no one. So at least her niece, the master-spirit, declared, and the only lady got to believe at last. I don't know how much the fear of the obnoxious John and his wife and children may have had to do with this arrangement.

When her great aunt was gone it was Cecilia's turn to gather her work together at a warning sign from her mother, and walk away through the long chilly passages to her slumbers in the green four-post bed. And so time passed. Cecilia grew up. She had neither friends nor lovers. She was not happy nor unhappy. She could read, but she never cared to open a book. She was quite content; for she thought Lulworth Hall the finest place, and its inmates the most important people in the world. She worked a great deal, embroidering interminable quilts and braided toilet-covers and fish-napkins. She never thought of anything but the utter commonplace and platitudes. She considered that being respectable and decorous, and a little pompous and overbearing, was the duty of every well-brought-up lady and gentleman. To-night she banged away very placidly at Rhodes's air, for the twentieth time breaking down in the same passage and making the same mistake, until the dressing-bell rang, and Cecilia, after the rector from the village, the doctor now and then, no other human creature ever crossed the threshold. For Cecilia's sake Miss Bowley once ventured to hint—

"Cecilia with her expectations has the whole world before her," "Maria?" said Mrs. Lulworth severely; and indeed to this foolish woman it seemed as if money would add more to her daughter's happiness than the delights, the wonders, the interests, the glories of youth. Charles Lulworth, shrivelled, selfish, dull, worn-out, did not trouble his head about Cecilia's happiness, and let his wife do as she liked with the girl.

The especial night when Cecilia came down in her ugly green dress, it seemed to her as if something unusual was happening. The old lady's eyes looked bright and glittering, her father seemed more animated than usual, her mother looked mysterious and put out. It might have been fancy. Everything was as usual. "They have put up a few hurdles in Dalron's field, I see," said Mrs. Lulworth. "Charles, you ought to give orders for repairing the lock of the har-

ness-room."

"Have they seen to the pump-handle?" said Mr. Lulworth.

"I think not." And then there was a dead silence.

"Potatoes," said Cecilia to the footman. "Mamma we saw ever so many slugs in the laurel walk, Maria and I—didn't we, Maria? I think there are a great many slugs in our place."

Old Mrs. Dormer looked up while Cecilia was speaking, and suddenly interrupted her in the middle of her sentence. "How old are you, child?" she said; "are you seventeen or eighteen?"

"Eighteen! aunt Cecilia. I am five-and-twenty," said Cecilia, staring.

"Good gracious! is it possible?" said her father, surprised.

"Cecilia is a woman now," said her mother.

"Five-and-twenty," said the old lady, quite crossly; "I had no idea time went so fast. She ought to have been married long ago; that is, if she means to marry at all."

"Pray, my dear aunt do not put such ideas—" Mrs. Lulworth began.

"I don't intend to marry," said Cecilia, peeling an orange, and quite unmoved, and she slowly curled the rind of her orange in the air. "I think people are very stupid to marry. Look at poor Jane Simonds—her husband beats her; Jones says her."

"So you don't intend to marry?" said the old lady, with an odd inflection in her voice. "Young ladies were not so wisely brought up in my early days," and she gave a great sigh. "I was reading an old letter this morning from your poor father Charles—all about happiness, and love in a cot, and two little curly-headed boys—Jack, you know, and yourself, I should rather like to see John again."

"What, my dear aunt, after his unparalleled audacity? I declare the thought of his impudent letter makes my blood boil!" exclaimed Mrs. Lulworth.

"Does it?" said the old lady. "Cecilia, my dear, you must know that your uncle has discovered that the entail was not cut off from a certain property which my father left me, and which I brought to my husband. He has therefore written me a very business-like letter, in which he says he wishes for no alteration at present, but begs that, in the event of my making my will, I should remember this, and not complicate matters by leaving it to yourself, as had been my intention. I see nothing to offend in the request. Your mother thinks differently."

Mrs. Dormer never came down before dinner. All day long she stayed up in her room, dozing and trying remedies, and occasionally looking over old journals and letters until it was time to come down stairs. She liked to see Cecilia's pretty face at one side of the table, while her nephew carved, and Mrs. Lulworth recounted any of the stirring events of the day. She was used to the life—she was sixty when they came to her, she was long past eighty now—the last twenty years had been like a long sleep, with the dream of what happened when she was alive and in the world continually passing before her.

When the Lulworths first came to her she had been in a low and nervous state, only stipulated

The Middlesex Journal, AND WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:
SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly done. Book-and Pamphlet work done in the best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.
The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of State advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

ARRIVAL OF AUTUMN.

The autumn has come—the season of ripening and colder weather, and the gathering in of the harvest. The month of July was intensely hot, and August has been unusually cool, which, though agreeable after a season of fervent heat, is not quite so favorable to the growth of vegetation, especially corn, and farmers therefore hope that the month of September will bring us warm days and nights. Rain has been frequent and bountiful, and, as a consequence, the earth is clothed with a deep and fresh verdure, making a walk or ride in the country very delightful to the eye, which is regaled on every side. The foliage on trees and shrubs is most abundant, and hangs gracefully from the boughs. In the beams of the moon and the golden light of the sun, the landscape looks most beautiful.

In New England the crops are promising. Corn and potatoes and every kind of vegetables look in a thriving condition. The rains are working finely to remedy the injury inflicted by the drought of the two previous seasons, causing the roots of grass to take deeper hold upon the earth, and the filling up the fruit and causing buds of trees to enlarge and prepare an abundant foliage for the coming year, if the drought of the two preceding August months, as has been supposed, has been the occasion of want of apples.

The summer has been unusually healthy (if we may except the heated term), which, however, was not very prolific of disease, save the disorders of children. Sunstroke has been unusually fatal in several of our large cities, but the cholera has not spread as was anticipated.

The summer will be remembered on account of the war in Germany, in which Prussia has obtained decided advantages over Austria, and raised herself very much as a power in Europe. Italy receiving back Venice marks an era in her history, and if she gets Rome for her capital, and the Pope yields up all his civil power in Italy, a new and brilliant career is opened in her history.

The present autumn promises to be a very active period in the politics of our own country, for great efforts will be made to change the political character of Congress, so as to secure the representation of the ten Southern states, now excluded by the dominant party in the North.

Travelers in the mountains and other rural places, and visitors by the sea side, have found the month of August rather too cool for comfort, but for active exercise in the open air it has been favorable. Those who have remained at home have comforted themselves with the thought that they were as well off as those who had gone away.

The approach of autumn, its cooler breezes and shorter days and lengthening evenings, reminds us of the indoor comforts of a good fire and the necessity of warmer clothing. Already we hearken for the coming storms, and picture in fancy the ice and snow and the thermometer at zero, and the aged and infirm draw back from the repetition of the discomforts of previous winters. But robust health and higher enjoyment are to many the blessings to be anticipated in the approach of cold weather.

UTAH AND THE MORMONS.—Hon. Thos. Drake, Associate Justice of the Territory of Utah, delivered an address at Pontiac, Mich., on the 14th inst., in which he shows up the most odious features of Mormonism, and enjoins upon politicians and statesmen the duty of laboring unceasingly for the uprooting and overthrow of the national stigma. From the report published we extract as follows:

The Mormon government is aocracy the most unyielding, unscrupulous, and exacting; true they have legislative bodies, but they are only instruments in the hands of the Church; not a law can be enacted, nor an officer elected or appointed, unless by consent or approval of Brigham Young. There is not in the old world so great a despot at this Mormon chief.

Ruthless as have been the vigilance committees in California, Idaho and Montana, they have at all times observed some sort of proceedings resembling that of courts and well regulated communities, but in Utah, where the Mormons boast daily of being the most law-abiding people in the earth, an institution exists, created and sanctioned by the Church, which for demagogic violence, and brutal ferocity, far exceeds all the vigilance committees that have ever disgraced the United States. It is called the "Danite Band." Into this band no one is admitted whose hand is not red with human blood, whose ears are not closed to every cry of mercy, whose heart does not leap with joy as he sees the victim of his unprovoked malice (the man marked by the church) gasping in the agonies of death. Before this tribunal no supplications are heard, no plea can avail, no delay is tolerated; the dead

body of the victim is the evidence of its mandates and its execution. With the keen and insatiable thirst of the tiger they have followed their victim for hundreds of miles to do the bloody work of the church authorities. It is a numerous band of cut throats under the immediate control of Brigham Young, President of the church, led on by two of the most atrocious villains that human eyes ever beheld. Often when denouncing "apostates" has Brigham been heard to exclaim that the avenging angel was abroad, that Rockwell and Hickman had unsheathed the sword of the Lord, and he hoped it would not be returned to the scabbard until every apostate was swept from the face of the earth. These horrid suggestions would be applauded by loud amens from his deluded followers.

For four years past there has been little taught in the Tabernacle and ward meetings except disobedience to the laws of the United States and the extension of Mormonism. Every prayer of a devout Mormon is in direct hostility to the United States.

Under the teachings of Brigham Young the most atrocious acts have been committed, such as the killing of Forbes at the Spanish Fork, the Parishes at Springfield, and many more of like nature, and crowning all for more than savage brutality was the Mountain Meadow massacre, where from 120 to 130 men, women and children were slaughtered in one day. This wholesale slaughter occurred between the first and sixth day of September, 1856, and has been, and is yet, attributed by the Mormons to the Indians, and but the falsity of this charge is easily demonstrated without a doubt, from the fact this murder was never mentioned in the Mormon papers published at Salt Lake City for more than one year after the transaction. It is well known that Mormons were among the Indians, and one of the bishops acted as a decoy to induce the emigrants to lay down their arms; at the bishop's house, more than two years after the murder, large quantities of clothing and property belonging to the emigrants was found. Some of the stock and property of the slaughtered emigrants is yet among the Mormons, and more conclusive is the fact that the bodies of the murdered victims lay unburied for more than two years, when they were gathered in and buried by a body of U.S. soldiers. More incontestable evidence of its being a Mormon brutality is found in the fact divulged by a recusant Mormon in a lecture last April, delivered before the Young Men's Literary Association at Salt Lake City, that the Mormon young men tore the hair from the heads of the females and made lariats or ropes to fasten their horses with. The brutal murder of Banks and Morris and some of their followers in 1862, the assassinations that have occurred since, and the murder of Brassfield, in April last, in the streets of Salt Lake City, sufficiently attest the bloody and barbarous character of the Mormon people.

Although claiming to be God's chosen people, yet in all their legislation the Sabbath is not even mentioned, nor is any day set apart for the reverence and worship of the Almighty, nor is there any rule or regulation for the solemnization of marriage, except in the secret orders or rules of the church.

In speaking of the debaucheries tolerated there, the judge says:—There in Utah, in the very heart of your country, in the great pathway of the nation from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, you may see a man holding marital relations with a mother and her three daughters. Such unseemly sights are not infrequent, and not a blush of shame reddens a cheek of the deluded victims. I have known a woman to leave her husband in order to be sealed to her son-in-law, and thus to be a plural subordinate to her own daughter; and yet more horrible, a man—an Elder in the Mormon Church—the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, high in the favor of Brigham Young, holding for years marital relations with his half-sister—his father's own daughter. The soul sickens in contemplating the facts we have witnessed; common decency forbids the utterance of the vulgarities we have heard thundered forth from the stand, and urged upon the consideration of the Mormon people as the will of God, especially revealed for their edification!

Friends, statesmen, Christians, this national putrescence must be removed, uprooted, wiped out or the nation must be buried in the lowest depths of infamy and disgrace. I know full well, the danger which may arise to me for the uttering of these sentiments. Already has the wrath of the Mormon lion been aroused. Although I have been proscribed and ordered by the great Mormon Prophet to leave the Territory, and it is well known to all those that such an order is but the precursor of death—a signal note to the Danite Band, to which that blood-thirsty order speedily responds, yet I am going back to that valley of sin, shame and disgust. [Tremendous applause.] I am for the uprooting of that national infamy.

A BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH.—The friends of Rev. Dr. J. C. Bowdwell will be pleased to learn that Mr. Alex. Rankin, next door to the *Journal* office, has succeeded in procuring a most excellent photograph of this eminent divine, of a large size, adapted for framing, and a parlor or sitting-room ornament. Those which we have seen have been framed in beautiful style, and make a very attractive picture. They are sold by Mr. Rankin at so low a rate as to be within the reach of all.

ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.—E. F. Cushman, successor to Cushman & Brooks, Nos. 90 and 92 Tremont street, Boston, offers Shirting Flannels, White all Wool and Domest Flannels, House-keeping Goods, Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Linens, Small Wares, &c., at extremely low prices. Ladies, your particular attention is invited to this stock.

The Secretary of the Treasury has forwarded instructions to customs and revenue officers throughout the country, that permits that have hitherto been necessary for shipment of guns, powder, percussion caps, &c., to the Southern States are no longer required.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

State elections take place in the next three months as follows:

Vermont—September 4.—Governor, three members of Congress, and members of Legislature; two United States Senators to elect in place of Messrs. Solon Foot and Jacob Collamer.

Maine—September 10.—Governor, five members of Congress, and members of Legislature.

Pennsylvania—October 9.—Governor, twenty-four members of Congress, and members of Legislature; a United States Senator to elect.

Ohio—October 9.—Nineteen members of Congress.

Indiana—October 9.—State officers, eleven members of Congress, and members of Legislature.

New York—November 6.—Governor, thirty-one members of Congress, and one hundred and twenty-five members of the Assembly—Senate holding over. United States Senator to elect in place of Ira Harris.

Massachusetts—November 6.—Governor, ten members of Congress, and members of Legislature.

New Jersey—November 6.—Five members of Congress, and members of State Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Richard F. Stockton.

Michigan—November 6.—Governor, six members of Congress, and members of Legislature.

Illinois—November 6.—State officers, fourteen members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Lyman Trumbull.

Wisconsin—November 6.—State officers, six members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Timothy O. Howe.

Minnesota—November 6.—Governor, two members of Congress, and members of Legislature.

Missouri—November 6.—Superintendent of Public Instruction, nine members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of B. Gratz Brown.

Kansas—November 6.—Governor, member of Congress, and members of Legislature. Two United States Senators to elect in place of James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy.

Nevada—November 6.—Governor, member of Congress, and member of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of James W. Nye.

Maryland—November 6.—Five members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of John A. Cresswell.

Delaware—November 6.—Governor, members of Congress, and Legislature.

Elections next spring in Connecticut, Kentucky, Tennessee, and New Hampshire.

GREAT SHOWER OF METEORS EXPECTED.—Next in grandeur and sublimity to a total solar eclipse, or a great comet stretched athwart the starry heavens, is the great meteor shower, such as was witnessed here in November, 1833. On this occasion, from two o'clock till broad daylight, the sky being perfectly serene and cloudless, the whole heavens were lighted with a magnificent and impressive display of celestial fire-works. Arago computes that not less than two hundred and forty thousand meteors were visible above the horizon of Boston on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833. This display was seen all over North America. A similar display was seen by Humboldt at Cumana, South America, in 1799. A comparison of the epochs of appearance of these great showers has led to the discovery that they are periodic, their returns being separated from each other by a third part of a century, or some multiple of this period, and are periodical appearances of one grand meteor shower. Professor Newton, of Yale College, who has devoted much time to the investigation of the periodic character of these showers, finds that a prodigious flight of meteors, the most imposing of its kind, will make its appearance, probably for the last time in this century, on the morning of the 13th or 14th of November next. Only thirteen of these great showers are recorded between the years 903 and 1833. Such a rare phenomenon awakens a deep interest among all classes, of persons. Preparations to observe this sublime spectacle, for scientific purposes, have already commenced in Europe. Let no one forget Tuesday and Wednesday nights, November 13th and 14th.—*Boston Commercial*.

MORTALITY.

There seems to be a great deal of Dysentery and Cholera morbus about just now, and our list of deaths is much larger than we are usually called upon to record. Eating unripe or decayed fruit seems to be the principle cause.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure will be found an invaluable remedy for all such troubles, and should be kept in the house and immediately used at the first attack. It is also a sovereign cure for dyspepsia, in its worst forms. Those who have tried everything else and failed, will rejoice that an infallible remedy has been found.

The Secretary of the Treasury has forwarded instructions to customs and revenue officers throughout the country, that permits that have hitherto been necessary for shipment of guns, powder, percussion caps, &c., to the Southern States are no longer required.

Advertising is the life of trade.

A DESCRIPTION OF VIENNA.—A foreign correspondent writes:

Although Vienna is already a vast city of nearly thirteen miles in circumference, yet the amount of improvement and building that is going forward is very great. The old city of Stadt is about three miles in circumference, and was built chiefly in the middle ages, and was consequently, densely packed together within a wall that was erected for defense. It is a curious old honeycomb, that old city. The streets run crowded about. They are generally only from 10 to 20 feet wide, often not more than 8; the houses tower many stories high, and away down between them the sun is scarcely ever seen. Hundreds of houses are built entirely over the street, so that carriages drive directly through the house, as it were, under the arched ways, long and narrow and dark. Gas burns here day and night. It is surprising what limited extent of room a poor family will occupy, the tradesman working in the same room occupied by his family. Here you are shaved for 2 1/4 cents, your boots are mended for 5 cents, you make a substantial dinner of soup, beef, potatoes, and pudding for 14 cents, &c. The same pavement of solid, square stones extends all the way across the street, and you walk in the middle or at the side, as you can find room among the rattling carriages. You seldom enter a hotel or a store, or a large private dwelling from the front, but go in the coach way, which leads into the inner court, and turn to the right or left.

WINCHESTER.

HOME AGAIN.—After an absence of three weeks, I find myself once more at home. Although it is well for one to have a vacation and change from his accustomed sights and cares, yet after all, it can truly be said in the words of the poet, "There's no place like home," and this is the general experience of those who find themselves once more amid the scenes and duties of home after an absence from it. But little news has transpired during my absence and that has been faithfully reported by Excelsior, Jr., to whom myself and the readers of the *Journal* are much indebted. The junior need not fear any scolding from the senior for the manner in which he has filled his place, but rather by way of advice, that he would continue his humorous descriptions of events, combining with them more of the serious and matter-of-fact of fact.

SCHOOL HOUSES.—The old Grammar School House has been moved to an excellent location on Main street. It will be used for Primary Schools after the new Grammar School House is finished, which will be in the course of a month.

In moving this building it was found necessary to cut down an old and valuable pear tree which stood in the way and for which some damages will doubtless be claimed. The old High School building has not yet been moved, and as the new building is not ready for occupancy, it will probably have to be used for a while for the High School. It is now thought that this old building will be needed in the Rumford Division and that it had better be kept and removed to that locality.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The land on Church street adjoining the new High School House, upon which it had been proposed to erect a Catholic Church, has been purchased by the owners of estates adjoining and the vicinity, and the dwelling now upon it is to be removed to some other locality. The amount paid was \$2,500.

A. K. P. Joy, Esq., has sold the estate formerly occupied by him, on Washington street, to Mrs. Robinson, of Boston, for \$4,500.

NEW PLATFORM.—In these troublous times, it is well to chronicle the fact that certain parties in town have put out a platform upon which all can stand without compromising any of their former principles.

It is refreshing to have such a broad platform where all can meet on friendly and brotherly terms, and one which can be reached without change of policy and only a slight change of base. It allows the freest expression of opinion in politics and religion, but will not allow ill-willers or any one to devote it to their own selfish purposes.

All of our citizens are invited to come upon this platform, and they will receive a kind and courteous welcome from those who stand upon it and endorse it to its fullest extent.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Richard Metcalf, the pastor of the Unitarian Society, will resume his duties tomorrow, and administer the communion service in the morning. The Sunday School will be resumed in the afternoon.

SCHOOLS.—The following is a list of the teachers in the several schools for the ensuing term, commencing next Monday, Sept. 3d, with the exception of the Gifford Grammar:

High—Wilson Palmer, Principal; Miss Nancy P. Dodge, Assistant.

Adams Grammar—Miss Helen Porter.

Mystic—Miss Elizabeth Marston.

Rumford—Caroline A. Hartwell.

Wyman—Elizabeth S. Wallace.

Hill—Ellen M. Andrews.

Washington—Abby E. Buxton.

Adams Primary—Nettie M. Lindley.

Gifford Primary—Abby F. Johnson.

" " Emma Cate.

RE-UNION.—It is proposed before the

new High School building is occupied for its legitimate purpose, to have within its walls a re-union of the graduates of this school, at which there shall be an address and poem by some of the number, and afterwards a collation. Meetings have been held and committees appointed to carry out this idea.

It has been intimated that no one is to be invited to this gathering but the graduates, but it is to be hoped that no such exclusive spirit will be manifested. Let all be invited (except children) and let our citizens see the long array of young men and women who look to this school as their *Alma Mater*, and who remember with gratitude the benefits derived from it. Let our community see and hear these graduates as they recall the hours spent in the old school house and greet their classmates and teachers of the days of long ago.

GIFT CONCERT.—Those of our citizens who attended the concert in Lyceum Hall last week with great expectations of receiving some valuable gift, in addition to the attractions of the concert, were disappointed in obtaining only a pewter thimble, or some other articles of like value. This is generally the result of such promises, and if the purchasers of tickets were not any more sold, they may deem themselves fortunate individuals.

PERSONAL.—Mr. William J. Fletcher, one of our most active and promising young men, left town this week to enter upon the duties of a situation offered him in the city of Baltimore. Mr. Fletcher has been employed at the Boston Atheneum, in connection with the library, and has made a wise improvement of his privileges there in storing his mind with useful knowledge. He gave a lecture in town last spring, which is spoken of highly, and this his writings for the *Journal*, from time to time, evince no small amount of literary talent. He will be missed from the circle in which he has moved and of which he was so useful a member; but he is one that will make his light shine wherever he may be, and with his numerous friends, we wish him all possible success in his new sphere of labor.

EXCISION.

READING.

The work on the Bethesda meeting house is progressing finely, the exterior being finished with the exception of painting. The masons are at work on the inside. Pews are being put in where the organ was formerly located. The roof has been re-slated, and it is hoped that the society will put a clock on the tower or else instruct the painter to make plain work of those homely looking dials that have stared us in the face so long, meaning nothing. It is not intended to use the former pulpit (basewood) but substitute a desk.

Mr. Dinsmore, of the firm of Dinsmore

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**LOCOMOTIVES,
Iron Castings, and Steam Boilers.**
The Wm & William Works,
No. 416 Harrison Avenue, Boston.

Are prepared to manufacture locomotives, common and great metal castings of from ten pounds to thirty tons weight, made in green or dry sand, or lower. Also Fire and Tuberous Boilers and "Hinkley's Patent Boiler" for Locomotives or Stationary Engines, warranted to save a large percentage of fuel over any boiler now in use.

FOR INVESTMENT!

7 per cent. California State-Old Bonds of Central Pacific R. R. Co., Interest and Principle payable in Gold.

OSWEGO AND ROME R. R. BONDS,
Interest 7 per cent.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BAT-
TERY, NEW YORK. (See New-York Railroad.)

Having ten years to run. Interest 7 per cent, payable in New York. For sale on favorable terms by

S. W. HOPKINS & CO.

69 & 71 Broadway, New York.

Orders can be left with Banks or Bankers, who will execute the sale.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.**ENGLISH**

Glazed Hardware Paper.

The attention of Manufacturers and others is called to a superior article we are now making. Samples sent by mail.

We have at hand a general assortment of Mauila, Wires, and Straw Papers. Also, Hemp and Flax Twines.

**HARRIS, BROTHER & CO.,
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No. 49 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

**BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
or Double Spring Skirts**

Will NOT Bend OR Break like the single springs. They are both Durable, Economical, and Stylish, and will PRESERVE their perfect and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where other skirts are thrown aside as useless.

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**THE METROPOLITAN
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Manufacture 17 varieties of
LINEN PAVER COLLARS.
Sold by first-class dealers throughout the country.

**CROSSMAN'S
PATENT SALT CRUET.**

For economy and neatness next to be excelled, avoiding the filthy method now in use, by which contagious diseases are circulated. By this simple article the salt kept clean and dry, can be sprinkled as easily as sugar. Ask it of your Grocer. For sale everywhere.

NATURE'S REMEDIES.

THE WATERS OF THE
**CONGRESS, EMPIRE, AND
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Are bottled fresh and pure at the Springs without addition or alteration of any kind, and in so careful a manner that they retain their medical value for years.

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Are used by the greatest success in the treatment of Diseases, Skin Complaints, and Cutaneous Diseases, and with decided advantage in Cutaneous Complaints.

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Is an efficient remedy for Diseases of the Chest, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and especially excellent in diseases peculiar to women. The waters being

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May be taken with a safety which no artificial preparation can rival. Their effects are alike pleasant. They preserving men without invariably restore health and vigor. Sold by all Druggists, Hotels, Wine Merchants, and first-class grocers. At Whole-sale only by

HOTCHKISS, SONNERS, PROPRIETORS,

Saratoga Springs, and 92 Beekman St., N. Y.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.

NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; and will make it strong, black, and INvariably keep the head in a cool, clean, and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EGAL to it as HAIR DRESSING, and is endorsed by the best physicians. I assure you, gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, 50 D. Worcester, Boston by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Wholesale in Boston by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., and Straw & Poter, M. S. Burr & Co., Carter & Wiley.

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No. 32 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,

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HILL'S HAIR DYE, only 5cts.—Black or Brown, Instantaneous, natural, durable, best, and cheapest. Contains as much as possible sizes. Depot, 60 John street, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Address, with stamp, Prof. B. B. Hillin, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CURLS!

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A sample of Prof. Rose's CURLIQUE will be sent to any address in the United States, free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOMETHING NEW—of great importance to those married, about to be married. Address, DR. CHARLES EVANS, 69 Broadway, New York.

DRY YOUR TEARS.

Persons suffering from any disorder or disease, no matter how complicated a nature, by forwarding a detailed history of the same, will be treated as efficiently as if present in person. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay

on the warning and help of young men; also

Diseases of the heart, which provide the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TESTIMONIALS from all quarters of the Union. The late Surgeon-General of the Army, Dr. J. S. Gurney, has the utmost confidence in Dr. Evans' ability. Address,

DR. CHARLES EVANS, 69 Broadway, N.Y.

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DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP!THE GREAT
CHOLERA REMEDY!

Also Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Pain or Cramp in Stomach or Bowels, Sick or Dead Stomach, Pectoral, Colic, &c., and

is reported to BE REPO'D AS. It is easily compre-

hended, without a particle of opiate or narcotic. Highly aromatic, very pleasant to the taste, mild, but sure to effect a charm, and almost immediate relief, and a taste of the article will satisfy the most incredulous of these facts. Sold by all Druggists in medical practice, and a few physicians. Price 25cts. produced only by EDWARD SUTTON, Providence, R. I. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Gen'l Agents.

DR. CHAUSSIER'S**EMPRESS!**

A FRENCH PREPARATION

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Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XV : NO. 50.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866.

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years.

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INvariably keep the head in a clean, cool, and
refreshing condition. It is a perfect restorative; has
NO EQUAL as a HAIR DRESSING. It is endorsed by
all the best physicians. I assure you, ladies and
gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair.
The price is \$1.00. See CHEVALIER, M.
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The Middlesex Journal,
AND
WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:
SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Books and Pamphlets work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it a valuable medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

The Douglas Monument.

The erection of a monument at Chicago in memory of Mr. Douglas, is a tribute well deserved. Irrespective of party politics, the people of the country rejoice in the action. The attendance of the President, with members of the cabinet, officers of the army and navy, and other distinguished men from various parts of the country, has given a notoriety and honor to the incident, additional to the interest on other accounts excited. Had Mr. Lincoln been alive, he would most cheerfully have responded to the invitation to be present, for he always admitted the merit of his great rival in the contest for a seat in Congress, and was very much touched by the handsome manner in which Senator Douglas sustained him on the day of his first inauguration, and gave his full assent to the sentiments of his address. From that point to the day of his death, Mr. D. continued to give him his very efficient support, rising entirely above party in his patriotic zeal to serve his country. Who, on the Federal side, did not feel a national loss in his being taken away at such a critical moment, when the rebellion was beginning to assume such a desperate character? The times afforded men an opportunity to show what spirit they were of, and to rise to noble elevations, and Mr. Douglas availed himself of the occasion to reveal his nobleness and win immortal renown.

Every one is acquainted with the fact that the party of the South which supported Breckinridge for the Presidency, did so in deadly hostility to Mr. Douglas and the party that supported him. They were determined to rule or ruin, and knowing they could not mould Douglas to their base purposes, they resolved to defeat him, and by dividing the democratic party secure the election of Mr. Lincoln, when they could inaugurate their plans for a Southern confederacy. Mr. Douglas knew well his men, but he did not probably fully discern that under the mask of opposing him, they meant to overthrow the American Union. He lived however, to know it, and aroused himself to the utmost to defend the incoming administration against their attacks, and had he lived, would have been an Ajax in the field to vanquish the enemies of the country.

Mr. Douglas was a self-made man, and had an almost unbounded influence in Illinois and with the democratic party of the country. In the U. S. Senate, when really great men were there, he feared to encounter none of them in debate, and the haughty Mason of Virginia and other senators, had to feel the keenness of his repartees. He was well posted up in all political knowledge, and was prompt and fearless in his remarks. That he was a strong party man, a leader, and made himself many political enemies on the other side, previous to the great crisis of our nation, is true, but it is the custom of the American people after the lapse of time and the death of individuals, to look kindly on periods of strife passed away, and to do justice to the dead irrespective of party. So it has been with the two Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and others. Who is not now proud of Hamilton and Webster, Clay and Calhoun? It is even so with Mr. Douglas, at this time of laying the corner stones of his monument. Every note of discord is hushed in the song of praise. No one is mean enough to revive past differences and resort to abuse once tolerated, but all unite to render homage to an American, a great and good man, a sterling patriot, a man of talent, energy and indomitable will, of whom the nation may be proud. The President, in cordially responding to be present on the occasion, has but expressed the national will and pleasure. It is an honor to Illinois to have developed and brought into prominent notice two such men as Douglas and Lincoln. Their monuments rise in the same city. Both did justice to each other while living, and the whole people now do justice to them while they lie, as it were, side by side in the grave.

The political life is a stormy one, and makes terrible exactions on the time, strength, and peace of those who enter it, but it has its reward in enabling men to serve the country in dangerous times, and earn for themselves the plaudits of posterity, as a compensation for the obliquity too often heaped upon them while living.

The laying of the corner stone drew together a vast multitude; and all the services were appropriate and excellent. The address does no more than show justice to the memory of Mr. Douglas, and sets forth with discrimination, elegance and power, his merits, as a man, a statesman and patriot. May it inspire other young men, like him, unblessed with early advantages of wealth and education, to as-

pire to eminence and usefulness in the service of the country, and may it tend to unite the whole land in a wise toleration and true patriotism.

ONE MAIL A DAY.—Our present mail contractor is determined to do his duty. He gives the people of Woburn ample time to write their letters by day-light. He is so accommodating as to keep our mail open until half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, which is a good time to take letters and papers to Boston, as it ensures their early delivery the next morning. And then our contractor only brings to town one mail a day. This is certainly a great saving to those who have been in the habit of calling at the post office night and morning for their mail matter. We understand that he is up for Congress; and that he has promised, if elected, to farther accommodate the public of Woburn, by blowing a big and sonorous conch shell when he comes into town. This looks well, and we are really glad to know that there is one wide-awake, energetic, enterprising contractor connected with the department. He has certainly seen service, and knows how to drive his business. It is understood that if we don't elect him to Congress, and that right soon, that it is his intention to leave this and go on some other route. That would be a calamity which it behoves the people of Woburn to guard against. They should remember that "eternal vigilance" alone will keep a man in their service who beats every thing out in the way of fast driving, after he gets started—which is, of course, after his four o'clock dinner.

FANCY SOAPS.—J. M. Grosvenor & Co., at No. 5 Wade's Block, successors to W. C. Brigham, have a large and varied assortment of fancy soaps, well worthy the attention of the public, which they offer at very low prices.

MILITARY.—At a meeting of the officers of the 5th Regiment, M. V. M., held at the Armory of Co. H, in Charlestown, on Wednesday, Brig. Gen. George H. Peirson, presiding officer, Major W. T. Grammer, of Woburn, was elected Colonel, and Captain George H. Meacham, of Cambridge, Major, vice Grammer promoted.

THE INDUSTRY OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Secretary of State (Mr. Warner) has issued an abstract of the industry of Massachusetts in 1865. The aggregate amount of industrial products for the year ending May 1, 1865, exhibits a total of \$517,240,613, being over a million and a half dollars for each working day in the year, with a capital of \$174,499,950, and gives employment to 271,421 persons engaged in manufacturing, and 68,336 in agricultural pursuits. In the manufacture of cotton the following is the order of the countries: Bristol, \$11,836,681; Essex, \$11,707,241; Middlesex, \$8,909,439; Worcester, \$8,878,295; Hampden, \$7,354,880; Berkshire, \$2,964,200, and Hampshire, \$1,303,205. Barnstable, Nantucket and Dukes manufacture no cotton goods—and the others return under a million dollars worth each. In the manufacture of calicoes and delaines, Essex returns the largest amount, \$9,329,439; next Bristol, with \$7,020,000; Middlesex, \$5,356,323.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—The general features of the market remain without material change. Heavy goods for men's and boys' wear, also women's heavy and wide shoes are selling to a fair extent, while light work generally is not doing as well. The principal sales are to New York dealers, and direct to the Southern trade, as the West is still suffering from cholera and the large buyers from that section are not inclined to take hold. The California demand has been good, and large sales in boots and shoes suited for that market were made during the week. This branch will slack up now, as many shippers received orders to send what they could in the steamer which sailed for New York this week and then wait further advices. The call for Lynn work was good early in the week, but is at present unsatisfactory. The trade in that city are now only making up on orders, and sales are principally confined to double sole goods. Stocks of light goods are large, and prices low. Some twenty-five or more firms who undertook business last Fall and Winter in that town, have recently dissolved.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

TRIAL BY JURY.—The trial by Jury is a right which every citizen of the United States has claimed at his prerogative. But it is of much greater importance to those who have been suffering for years from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulence and general Debility, that Coe's Dyspepsia Cure will certainly cure them,—the proprietors guarantee it in every instance.

An abundant grape crop is promised in Southern California. A letter from Los Angeles, the centre of the grape region, says the vines are loaded with fruit and manufacturers will be able to make large quantities of wine this season.

The old cable of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been picked up in latitude fifty-one degrees and fifty-two minutes, and longitude thirty-six degrees three minutes.

(Correspondence of the Journal.)
STERLING, Ill., Sept. 3, '66.

Your old correspondent takes up his pen once more, to give you notes of travel in the West. I came here by the way of Portland, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, &c. The route from Portland to Montreal, with the exception of the views in the White Mountains, is tame and common place, so in order to pass away the time I took to examining my fellow travelers. Just to my right was a married couple, and just married, too, —I know it. The signs were many and sure. One could not help noticing the half bashful attentions they constantly paid to each other; the blushes coming and going on the cheeks of the bride, and the shy glances of both to see if any body was looking, they poor innocents, in the excitement of the moment, supposing every body was looking at them, sure. On the other side, and just before me, sat an old maid. I say that, too, with equal confidence—I know it. Her face was sharp, her look restless and forbidding. It was made so, and her features were moulded, by the workings of a solitary mind within, and which would have been far otherwise, no doubt, had she too, before the sugar turned to vinegar in her composition, found a proper mate. She seemed to repel all attentions from the gentlemen, but your correspondent was lucky enough to get one smile from her thin lips by the presentation of a pear. In the seat back of me sat an old gentleman from Canada, who seemed to have his mind greatly disturbed about the Fenians. He was evidently much troubled lest they should make another raid, but assured me that the next time they came the "Queen's Own," and other troops, would finish up the job by forthwith surrounding them and taking the whole batch prisoners.

The road from Portland to Montreal is the worst I ever rode over. The rolling stock is in miserable condition, making the ears as disagreeable to ride in as a stage coach. After leaving the White Mountains, the land gradually becomes level, and you enter a good farming country. Montreal looked somewhat as I had pictured to myself, an old French city, with modern touches. Old fashioned buildings, mixed up with new structures, the models of which had evidently been found in Yankee land. Greenbacks are freely taken here, at a proper discount.

The ride from here, by the Grand Trunk Railway, to Pt. Sarnia, is through a level tract of country, rather wet, but fine farming land. On the route one misses the fine cottages, country seats, and beautiful views seen in New England. Also, one notices the almost total absence of fruit trees. I found very soon that the people were considerably alarmed about the Fenians. It seemed to be one of the prominent topics. The general opinion seemed to be that they were getting ready for another foray, but when or where the blow would be struck, nobody seemed to have any idea, but all seemed to feel that they were sure of ending the matter next time. Indeed, one old lady said "she hoped they would come soon, so as to get over the job before winter."

On arriving at Port Sarnia, at the lower end of Lake Huron, passengers take a ferry boat and cross Detroit river to Port Huron, thence by cars to the junction near Detroit; thence by Michigan Central Railroad to Chicago. Southern Michigan seems to have rather a wet soil, and is covered with a heavy growth of oak, maple, birch, &c., with few or no evergreens. All along the route are seen thousands of acres of heavy wood, cut down and lying where it fell, no tree having been made of it except to take from it what few rails are wanted to fence the lots, and fuel for home use; in some places it almost covers the ground. As you approach the southern end of Lake Michigan, and near Chicago, the soil becomes quite sandy, though still good. The country is not very thickly inhabited. Occasionally you come to a clearing, and here and there a village, but the buildings are small and poor, and the people inhabiting them look rather agree stricken. After leaving Chicago, going West, you directly enter for the first time on true prairie land; a perfectly level country, without trees, except those planted by the settlers. The soil is a black loam, without stones. As you travel on you find yourself in what is called the rolling prairie, being equally good soil, but the surface being gently undulating, without, however, any hills. All along the route to the Mississippi river the country is thickly settled, and the crops of corn are amazing. I went through one field of one hundred acres—only an ordinary field here. The land is ploughed in the fall. After planting in the spring, the only cultivation consists in ploughing it twice,—no hoeing. Half the fields abound with weeds, and the sides of the roads and fields are covered with them as high as the wagon you travel in, yet the exceeding richness of the soil maintains them all without manure, and returns 60 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. It happened to be rainy at the time I passed through, and the roads were horrible, they not being composed of gravel as with us, but being as they were laid out. Eastern readers can get an idea of them by comparing them to traveling over a somewhat wet meadow. The sheep, cattle, hogs

and crops seem almost to cover the ground. Our Eastern dealers need not cry scarcity or bad quality this year, as a pretence for raising prices, as every thing is unusually abundant.

In southern Michigan, and this portion of Illinois, the apple crop is very good. Many of the trees seem to be almost breaking down with the weight of fruit, and I am informed that the same is the case in other portions of the State.

The inhabitants here seem to take things leisurely. They do not seem to care whether or not they work all day. Luckily they have no witch grass here, for it would conquer under their management.

The manner of raising the hog crop here is first to turn them out to pasture for "a spell," as they call it; then let them have the run of the cornfield "another spell;" and then wind up by stuffing them with dry corn for the "last spell;" then drive them to Detroit, where they bring about 10 cts. per lb., on the hoof.

The people here are very accommodating and sociable, and seem delighted to get hold of somebody from the East with whom to talk politics, &c. They seem to think that Massachusetts is a "right smart radical place," but that "they can not do without her," and that Illinois and she will have to go "arm in arm," for mutual benefit. More anon. P.

(Correspondence of the Journal.)

HADLEY, Sept. 3, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that some of your readers might possibly be interested in the doings of those who this season left Woburn to travel through the country, and visit the various places of interest, in the character of pedestrians, I have endeavored to portray as faithfully as possible, a few of the most interesting incidents which have come to the notice of two individuals who have had the honor of belonging to that class of travelers. Let the reader suppose then that we have packed our knapsacks as is customary; left Woburn far behind; passed through the towns of Bedford, Groton, New Ipswich, and are in sight of Mount Monadnock, in the direction of which we are bending our steps. This mountain is a lofty, irregularly-shaped, isolated peak, rising to the height of about 3450 feet, situated in the town of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, about sixty miles from Woburn. On reaching the base, the first object of interest presented to the view is the gold mines, which are situated within a few rods of the main road. Their largest yield has been about thirty dollars per ton, and for the present they are discontinued. An hours' walk over carriage road and footpath brings us to the rocky summit of the mountain. Here the view is varied and extensive; to the north can be seen the peaks of the White Mountains, rising dim and blue in the distance; to the east and south the apparently level surface of the country is broken only by the summits of Kearsarge and Wachusett; while to the west the long ranges of the Green Mountains stretch away till they are lost in the distance. All around the country is dotted with villages and lakes, forming a view scarcely to be excelled in New England.

The next place of interest we come to is Sabbath-Day Point. It was here that Abercrombie landed to rest his army, while on the way to attack the French at Ticonderoga. The point takes its name from the day on which they landed. It was here, in the midst of some of the most beautiful views which are to be had on the lake, and surrounded by some of the most interesting historical associations, that a young man, elegantly dressed in the latest style, with the accompanying cane and eye-glasses, went up to his companion and said, "Come, Bill, let us go into the saloon and have a game of euchre." How that young man's bosom must have swelled as he gazed on the beautiful scenery which surrounded him!

A couple of travelers, who have footed it two or three hundred miles, cannot be expected to be as finely dressed as those who have not walked quite so far; but there is no evil without some little good, as the following incident will show:—While going up the lake a cold wind sprang up, and there being no fire on board, many of the passengers gathered around the smoke stack, but no sooner did the two pedestrians show themselves, than the passengers made way respectfully, thinking we must be firemen, or something of that sort. Comment is unnecessary.

Before reaching that town, there being no place of public resort any nearer, so we applied to the first house, but unfortunately they could not accommodate us; neither could they at the next, or the next, and so it went on till we reached Rutland supperless, invoking any thing but choicest blessings on Vermont hospitality.

It was on the second day after the above occurrence that we arrived at Lake Champlain, near the ferry crossing at Larabee's Point, where, after a delay of half an hour, we were put across and landed in the town of Ticonderoga, within half a mile of the old fort, which we soon reached after a short walk through the fields. Nothing of the interior structure now remains but a few crumbling walls of stone, the wood work having been all destroyed by fire; but the earthworks can be easily distinguished. A small distance outside of the fort is a sign which points out to the traveler the scene of "Abercrombie's Defeat, July 8, 1758. Loss 2000." But all is now changed; instead of the dignified march of richly dressed officers, sheep and cows walk leisurely across the parade ground; and instead of the last general order, those familiar cabalistic signs, "S. T.—1860—X." and "Drake's Plantation Batters," are posted conspicuously around. Half a day could not be spent in a more agreeable or interesting manner than in rambling in and around the region of the fort.

After leaving here we pass through the village, and follow the course of the creek which forms the outlet of Lake George, passing in our route the Upper and Lower Fall of Ticonderoga, and soon arrive at the steamboat landing, where we go on board the steamer "Minnehaha," bound for Caldwell. Soon the stages, filled with every description of fashionable tourists, began to arrive, and in a short time all had embarked, the fastenings were cast off, and we started slowly up the lake. The water, which at Ticonderoga was of a yellowish, muddy hue, now begins to grow clearer, and the bottom can be seen for a depth of forty feet. After a sail of about six miles we arrive in front of the huge cliff called Roger's Slide, so named from Major Rogers, who, in the winter of 1758, when pursued by Indians, by a skillful stratagem, persuaded them that he had slid down the face of the cliff, which is about 400 feet high, and rises almost perpendicularly out of the water. The Indians believing him to be under the protection of Providence, made no attempt to follow him. Directly opposite the "Slide" is the high promontory called St. Anthony's Nose, so named because it does not resemble any body's nose.

The next place of interest we come to is Sabbath-Day Point. It was here that Abercrombie landed to rest his army, while on the way to attack the French at Ticonderoga. The point takes its name from the day on which they landed. It was here, in the midst of some of the most beautiful views which are to be had on the lake, and surrounded by some of the most interesting historical associations, that a young man, elegantly dressed in the latest style, with the accompanying cane and eye-glasses, went up to his companion and said, "Come, Bill, let us go into the saloon and have a game of euchre." How that young man's bosom must have swelled as he gazed on the beautiful scenery which surrounded him!

A couple of travelers, who have footed it two or three hundred miles, cannot be expected to be as finely dressed as those who have not walked quite so far; but the great objection is the expense which is thrown upon some families by this course. In many cases second hand copies of the various books might be used, were it not for the fact that the book introduced is a new edition which varies from the old. It is therefore respectfully suggested to our School Committee that these frequent changes of books be avoided, so far as is possible. Our own experience with the schools satisfies us that the books which have been in use heretofore are good of the kind, and no publisher should have his own books forced upon the market in this way, nor any teacher gratified in some whim at the expense of our pockets. Our citizens will cheerfully bear whatever necessary burdens are imposed upon them in this respect, but oftentimes they are too grieved to be borne in silence.

WEATHER REPORT.
For the week ending Saturday, Sept. 1.

DAYS.	TEM.	AIR.	WIND.
Sunday,	Max. 80.65 * Min. 78.62 *Clear.	Cold.	High.
Monday,	78.62 *" "	"	N.W.
Tuesday,	85.70 * 78.62 *" "	"	W.
Wednesday,	78.62 *75.63 *" "	"	"
Thursday,	75.63 *78.62 *" "	"	"
Friday,	80.68 *78.62 *" "	"	"
Saturday,	94.70 *78.62 *" "	"	"

THE SCULPTOR BOY.
Child is blind stood a sculptor boy,
With his marble block before him,
And his face lit up with a smile of joy,
As an angel dream passed o'er him.
He carved it deep on the yielding stone
With many a sharp incision;
With heaven's own light the sculptor shone:
He had caught that angel vision.

A BACKWARD STEP.—The recent change in the mode of conveyance of the mails to and from the city here and elsewhere on the line of the Lowell Railroad, was during this time that we gathered our experience of Vermont hospitality. The following incident will illustrate it: One afternoon, about six o'clock, we were within five miles of Rutland, and feeling hungry thought we would get some sup-

WOBURN LOCALS.

LECTURE.—Last Monday evening, Rev. Antoine Arrighi, a "local preacher," connected with the Methodist Church. Mr. Arrighi is a native of Florence, Italy, and is about to enter the college at Concord, N. H. for the purpose of completing his education preparatory to his returning to his native land as a Missionary, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. In his lecture he gave a glorious description of the beauties of scenery which abound in that land of song and also an account of social life in Italy among the middle and lower classes; the productions; manner of living

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully give notice to the people of Woburn and vicinity, that the store formerly occupied by J. S. Ellis, on

MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM,

is still open; and he has on hand and is constantly receiving a good and fresh assortment of Goods, consisting of

**Flour, Grain, Meal,
Choice Vermont Butter,
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,**

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

JELLIES AND PRESERVES.
Also, a large assortment of Crockery, Glass, Stone and Wooden Ware, &c.

All of which he offers at the lowest prices.

URBANE DERBY.

\$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents \$20 each Machines. These will bring Under and over \$1,000. Warrant five years. Agents or large commissions paid. THE ONLY machines sold in United States for less than \$40, which are fully heated by Gas. *W. H. Houghton & Co., Boston.* *Address, 4 W. Street, Boston.* Cheats and machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Circular free. Address, call upon Shaw & Clark, Builders, Mass., or Chicago, Ill. Dec 30—1864

BOSTON AND LOWELL

And Nashua & Lowell, Wilton, Stony Brook, Lowell & Lawrence, and Salem & Lowell Railroads.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1865, trains will leave BOSTON for Upper Railroads, 7:00, 8:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 5:30 p.m. Concord and Manchester, 7:00, 8 a.m., 12:00 m., 2:30 p.m. Woburn, 8:00, 8:30 a.m., 12:00 m., 5:30 p.m. Lowell, 8:00, 8:30 a.m., 12:00 m., 5:30 p.m. North Chelmsford, 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 5:30 p.m. Tyngsboro, 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 5:30 p.m. Groton Junction 10:00 a.m., 9:30 p.m. Lowell, 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 5:30, 6 p.m. North Chelmsford, 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 5:30, 6 p.m. S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a.m., 6:00 p.m. Woburn, 10 a.m., 12:00 m., 5:30, 6 p.m. North Chelmsford, 10 a.m., 12:00 m., 5:30, 6 p.m. Winchester, 6:45, 7:00, 8, 10, 11:00 a.m., 12:15, 13, 15, 23, 30, 3, 5, 10, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m. West Chelmsford, 6:45, 7:00, 8, 10, 11:00 a.m., 12:15, 13, 15, 23, 30, 3, 5, 10, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m. College Hill, 6:45, 7:00, 8, 10, 11:00 a.m., 12:15, 13, 15, 23, 30, 3, 5, 10, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m. Lowell, 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 5:30*, 12:30*, 15, 23, 30*, 30*

W. H. Houghton & Co., Saturdays, at 10 a.m. The Monday Theatre Train is discontinued.

The 10 a.m. Train from Boston stops at Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill Station; all passengers for Stations above Woburn W. Place.

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D. B. Houghton & Co., Saturday, at 10 a.m. The Monday Theatre Train is discontinued.

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Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XV : No. 51.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**LOCOMOTIVES,
Iron Castings, and Steam Boilers.**

The Blinckley & William Works,
No. 416 Harrison Avenue, Boston.
Are prepared to manufacture locomotives, common, and gun metal castings of from ten pounds to thirty tons weight, made in green sand, dry sand, or iron castings. "Blinckley's Patent Boiler" for Locomotive or Stationary Engines, warranted to save a large percentage of fuel over any boiler now in use.

FOR INVESTMENT!

7 per cent. California State-Aid Bonds of Central Pacific R. Co., Interest and Principle payable in Gold.

Interest 7 per cent,
DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY R. R. BONDS (Stock Railway.)

Having ten years to run. Interest 7 per cent, payable in New York. For sale on favorable terms by S. W. HOPKINS & CO.

69 & 71 Broadway, New York.
Orders can be left with Banks or Bankers, who will execute the sale.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

ENGLISH
Glazed Hardware Paper.

The attention of Manufacturers and others is called to a superior article we are now making. Samples sent by mail.

We have on hand a general assortment of Manila, Wrapping, and Straw Papers. Also Hemp and Flax Twines.

HARRIS, BROTHER & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS,
No. 49 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

FASHIONS FOR 1866. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC or Double Spring Skirts.

Will Not Bend or Break like the single spring. They are both Durable, Economical, and Stylish, and will PRESERVE their perfect and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where other skirts are thrown aside as useless. WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
37 Chambers St., N. Y.

THE METROPOLITAN COLLAR CO., N.Y.

Manufacture 17 varieties of
Linen Paper Collars.
Sold by first-class dealers throughout the country.

CROSSMAN'S PATENT SALT CRUET.

For economy and neatness not to be exceeded, avoid salt with salt, and use, by which contagious diseases are circulated. By this simple article the salt is kept clean and dry, and can be sprinkled as freely as pepper. Ask for it at your druggist. For sale everywhere.

NATURE'S REMEDIES.

THE WATERS OF THE
CONGRESS, EMPIRE, AND
COLUMBIA SPRINGS

Are bottled fresh and pure at the Springs without addition or alteration of any kind, and in so careful a manner that they retain their medical value for years.

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATER
Are used with great success in the treatment of Diseases of the Skin, and especially Cutaneous Diseases, and with decided advantage in Putrid and Malarial Complaints.

INDIAN WATER
Is an effective Remedy for Diabetes, Gravel, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and especially existent in diseases peculiar to women. The waters being:

PURE, NATURAL, & UNADULTERATED
May be taken with safety which no artificial preparation can equal. Their effects are alike pleasant. Those suffering from debility, infirmities, and bodily health and vigor. Sold by all Druggists, Hotels, Wine Merchants, and first-class Grocers. At Whole-sale only.

HOTCHKISS SONS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, and 92 Beekman St., N. Y.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.

NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its further growth, and promote its CERAINLY and PERMANENTLY. Will INvariably keep the hair in a clean, clear, and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR DRESSING, and is endorsed by our physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair, had by all druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER,
and Weeks & Potter, Boston; Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Worcester; M. S. Burr & Co., Cambridge; and Carter & Wiley, New York.

Bect. McComb says of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SALTZELZ APHERENT, "It meets my fullest approbation, having tested it in numerous instances. In all cases of Infusion of Achaea, the Stomach, Heartburn, & Costiveness, it has invariably proved a Medicine of great utility. No Preparation possessing similar properties can, in my estimation, compete with it, and as a Family Physician, I stand unequalled." Sold the world over by Druggists.

THE STAR MEDICINAL POWDER CO.
MANUFACTURE AND SELL
The McKinley Powder for the speedy and certain cure of Ulcers of the Stomach, Nose, Throat, & Liver. Tonsils, Coughs, Catarrhs, Quinsy, Hoarseness, Rheumatism, & Costiveness. It has invariably proved a Medicine of great utility. No Preparation possessing similar properties can, in my estimation, compete with it, and as a Family Physician, I stand unequalled." Sold the world over by Druggists.

For the Wilcox & Gibbs Machine, THIRTY-FIVE distinct claims were made for superiority, ALL of which were granted, and for the Florida Machine, but TEN were granted, and of which were sustained. By this trial, more thorough than any of the kind ever previously attempted, a trial has been made of every claim, and the jury, whose verdict none can dispute, has decided, and published to the world, that the Wilcox & Gibbs Machine is justly entitled to all the claims made for it, which has claimed to be AN IMPROVEMENT ON BOUCHE'S TRAVERSE CHAIN. It requires, we think, no proposito to tell its accelerated progress, in the future, or to foretell its ultimate triumph, as the recent STANDBY SEWING MACHINE, THE WORLD'S CIRCULAR containing a full Report of the Judge and all particulars at this important trial, may be obtained of MRS. L. M. DALTON,

At Carter's Military Store, Main St., Woburn, where the machine can be seen in operation, and any information given in respect to the same.

SOMETHING NEW.—Of great importance to those married or about to be married. Address, DR. CHARLES EVANS,
649 Broadway, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP!
THE GREAT
CHOLERA REMEDY!

Also Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Pain or Cramp in Stomach or Bowels, Sick or Stomach, Painter's Colic, &c., and Warfarine, CUTTER or no PAY, is a powerful, vegetable, and safe Remedy, for all Diseases, particularly aromatic, very pleasant to the taste, mild, but sure in its effects, warms and strengthens the system, acts like a charm, affords almost immediate relief, and satisfies the most exacting palate. Sold by all dealers in curiosities of these facts. Prof. Bicknell, GEO. C. GOODWIN, & CO., Providence, R. I.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, only 20cts. Black Brown, instantaneous, natural, durable, best and cheapest. Contains as much asodilar size. Deposit, 66 John street, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

CURLS!
SAMPLES
SENT FREE.

A sample of Prof. Rogn's CURLIQUE will be sent free on address. CURLIQUE will be treated as efficaciously as if present in person. Strict confidence observed. Terms very moderate. Testimony from quantities of Users. The Surgeon-General of the Army says: "I have the utmost confidence in Dr. Evans' ability." Address DR. CHARLES EVANS, 649 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. CHAUSSIER'S
EMPRESS!
A FRENCH PREPARATION
FOR THE HAIR.

It is not a dye, but will restore Gray or Faded Hair to its original color in ONE WEEK; cures all diseases of the Scalp; removes Dandruff and all Irritation, cures the first stage of the disease from ALL CAUSES. Sends the Hair to
be combed and is sold here. It is
FREE from all disagreeable smell; will not soil the hands; is a safe, strong, and durable preparation produced (ELEGANTLY PERFUMED) and is WARRANTED in every instance or MONEY REFUNDED. Sold by Druggists generally. W. E. POTTER, Boston, Agents for the United States. For Physicians and Clergymen's certificates, see circular with each bottle.

Persons Prematurely Gray
Can have their Hair restored to its natural color by using

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR RENEWER.

It is the best article known to preserve the hair, preventing its falling out, and making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair.

HEALTHY, SOFT, AND GLOSSY.

Practise it daily in rinsing it, in awashing it, the prase of being the best Hair Dressing without a rival in restoring gray hair to its natural color. Beware of counterfeits and imitations; ask for Hall's, and take none other. Price \$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

E. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H., Proprietors.

CROSSMAN'S
PATENT SALT CRUET.

For economy and neatness not to be exceeded, avoid salt with salt, and use, by which contagious diseases are circulated. By this simple article the salt is kept clean and dry, and can be sprinkled as freely as pepper. Ask for it at your druggist. For sale everywhere.

NATURE'S REMEDIES.

THE WATERS OF THE

CONGRESS, EMPIRE, AND

COLUMBIA SPRINGS

Are bottled fresh and pure at the Springs without addition or alteration of any kind, and in so careful a manner that they retain their medical value for years.

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATER

Are used with great success in the treatment of Diseases of the Skin, and especially Cutaneous Diseases, and with decided advantage in Putrid and Malarial Complaints.

INDIAN WATER

Is an effective Remedy for Diabetes, Gravel, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and especially existent in diseases peculiar to women. The waters being:

PURE, NATURAL, & UNADULTERATED

May be taken with safety which no artificial preparation can equal. Their effects are alike pleasant.

Those suffering from debility, infirmities, and bodily health and vigor. Sold by all Druggists, Hotels, Wine Merchants, and first-class Grocers. At Whole-sale only.

HOTCHKISS SONS, Proprietors,

Saratoga Springs, and 92 Beekman St., N. Y.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.

NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY

stop its further growth, and promote its CERAINLY and PERMANENTLY.

Will INvariably keep the hair in a clean, clear, and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious;

has NO EQUAL as a HAIR DRESSING, and is endorsed by our physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair,

had by all druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER,

and Weeks & Potter, Boston; Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Cambridge; and Carter & Wiley, New York.

Bect. McComb says of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SALTZELZ APHERENT, "It meets my fullest approbation, having tested it in numerous instances. In all cases of Infusion of Achaea, the Stomach, Nose, Throat, & Liver. Tonsils, Coughs, Catarrhs, Quinsy, Hoarseness, Rheumatism, & Costiveness. It has invariably proved a Medicine of great utility. No Preparation possessing similar properties can, in my estimation, compete with it, and as a Family Physician, I stand unequalled." Sold the world over by Druggists.

THE STAR MEDICINAL POWDER CO.

MANUFACTURE AND SELL

The McKinley Powder for the speedy and certain cure of Ulcers of the Stomach, Nose, Throat, & Liver. Tonsils, Coughs, Catarrhs, Quinsy, Hoarseness, Rheumatism, & Costiveness. It has invariably proved a Medicine of great utility. No Preparation possessing similar properties can, in my estimation, compete with it, and as a Family Physician, I stand unequalled." Sold the world over by Druggists.

For the Wilcox & Gibbs Machine, THIRTY-FIVE

distinct claims were made for superiority, ALL of

which were granted, and for the Florida Machine,

but TEN were granted, and of which were sustained.

By this trial, more thorough than any of the kind ever previously attempted, a trial has been made of every claim, and the jury, whose verdict none can dispute, has decided, and published to the world, that the Wilcox & Gibbs Machine is justly entitled to all the claims made for it, which has claimed to be AN IMPROVEMENT ON BOUCHE'S TRAVERSE CHAIN.

It requires, we think, no proposito to tell its accelerated progress, in the future, or to foretell its ultimate triumph, as the recent STANDBY SEWING MACHINE, THE WORLD'S

CIRCULAR containing a full Report of the Judge and all particulars at this important trial, may be obtained of MRS. L. M. DALTON,

At Carter's Military Store, Main St., Woburn, where the machine can be seen in operation, and any information given in respect to the same.

SOMETHING NEW.—Of great importance to those married or about to be married. Address, DR. CHARLES EVANS,

649 Broadway, New York.

Coat and Pant Maker Wanted,
And Girls

To learn the trade, at P. TEARE'S.

Pictures Framed

IN ALL STYLES, at LESS than Boston prices.

SPARROW HORTON,
feb24-1y Woburn Bookstore.

SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

PLEASANT ST. OPPOSITE THE COMMON,

Woburn, Mass.

Woburn, July 14, 1866.—6m*

GRAND TRIAL OF

SEWING MACHINES,

(Between the Wilcox & Gibbs and Florence.)

The Wilcox & Gibbs Triumphant!

It is declared the best Machine, and awarded

the Highest Premium.

The McKinley Powder, THIRTY-FIVE

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JULY 17—1866.

THE NIAGARA OF THE WEST.

In the wilds of Idaho, midway between Salt Lake and Oregon, thunders a cataract as imposing as Niagara, and that will one day divide with it the admiration of the world, when the secluded region where its savage grandeur is concealed shall be thrown open to the curiosity of the traveller. It is called the Great Shoshone Falls, and is a few miles from the overland stage route between Salt Lake and Boise cities, and about two hundred miles from each of those places. It was discovered in 1863, by parties of the 1st Oregon Cavalry, while in pursuit of Indians. The Salt Lake Videllette furnishes the annexed description of this remarkable waterfall.

while the river itself is over 400 feet at its narrowest width. The channel of the stream below the falls is a chasm 1500 feet in width and 1000 feet in depth, with perpendicular walls of rock inclosing it."

♦ ♦ ♦

The Middlesex Journal, AND WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:
SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, 1866.

JOB WORKS, of all kinds, in skin or fancy colors, promptly executed. Books and Pamphlets work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.
The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly suitable as the medium for the publication of moderate advertisements, such as Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

LAMB AND IRVING.

Barry Cornwall's memoir of Charles Lamb, and Pierre Irving's Spanish papers and other miscellanies, hitherto unpublished or uncollected of Washington Irving, are among the new publications, and they will be sought for with avidity by the numerous lovers of these eminent names in literature. Barry Cornwall, or Mr. Proctor, the real name, is well qualified as a man of genius, one of kindred tastes and character, and intimate with Lamb, to give us a portrait of the genial, gifted and rare spirit whom he undertakes to reveal to the public. Other writers have given us brief sketches of "Ella," and an able and friendly editor of his works, Talford, has delineated him with a graphic and extended description, but a memoir we have not had, and we rejoice that it has been proposed by one so well qualified for the task, and to whom it must have been a labor of love, very congenial as a pleasant employment for his advanced years. Such a life, like a flower unfolds itself and sends out fragrance upon a world, so given up to selfish aims and the labors of society. Condemned for the greater part of his life to the drudgery of a clerkship in the East India counting-house in London, his genius broke loose from its trammels and revolved in the field of polite literature, making poetry his chief delight. His essays surpass his poems, and are among the finest in the English tongue. Their humor is of that delicate flavor which melts into the soul of the reader like the eating of ripe and delicious fruit. The moral sentiment is elevated and refined, and the criticisms are piercing, though never of a rough edge. We naturally love to know something of the life of an author we admire, and take a lively interest in the every day incidents of his retired or domestic life. We are pleased to look into his intimate friendships, into the secrets of his heart—the trials and joys of his existence, and under such a friendly hand as Cornwall's we may expect to have our wishes most amply gratified.

Washington Irving was for so long time an author, that the inclusion of his earliest publications—some of which were written as far back as 1804-13—in the volumes of new matter, now first published from the author's manuscript, will be desirable. New generations have arisen since them; and the wit and humor and fine writings of his first papers will charm them as well as the first readers of these articles. Those who have read Irving's life will be aware of many manuscripts prepared for the public, that from various causes did not see the light; and will be glad to read them in this new publication.

We always love to take up a book of Irving's, for his genial spirit shines through all his writings, and causes the reader to become acquainted with the man, and, like Walter Scott,—who found him so attractive that he could almost forgive a whole tribe of American callers who intruded upon his time and hospitality, for the satisfaction of knowing Irving,—the readers of this popular author, can pardon a good many scribblers who weary their patience, for the privilege of coming into near communion through his works with such a frank-hearted and true gentleman once resident at Sunnyside.

S.

MR. FAY'S COURSE OF LECTURES.—A very large and appreciative audience greeted Mr. Fay last Sunday afternoon, on the occasion of his opening his course of lectures on *Woman*, and seldom indeed is a speaker honored by closer attention. He controverted the popular notion that woman is inferior to man intellectually, and cited many cases in which she has displayed the very highest mental qualities. He called special attention to the fact which all experienced teachers have observed, that a younger sister is frequently a brighter and better scholar than an older brother.

The great disparity in the educational facilities afforded to the sexes was severely criticised, and four cogent reasons were given why woman, with all her remarkable powers, is not doing her proper share of laborious thinking. Mr. Fay closed his address with a very impressive appeal to the ladies present, especially the young ladies, to give increased attention to their mental and moral nature, rather than demean themselves by becoming mere walking advertisements of the latest fashions. As the first lecture was the key note of the course, the unusual interest elicited by it will doubtless continue. It will be seen, by reference to the notice, that Mr. Fay will give the second lecture to-morrow afternoon.

The Cleveland *Herald* states that a Mr. C. C. Hinsdale, after experimenting for many years, has discovered the process of making Russian sheet iron, which has so long been a secret, and says that a company is to be immediately organized in that city for the purpose of manufacturing it.

(Correspondence of the Journal.)

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 12, '66.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been staying for a few weeks in Wisconsin, in which state the city of Racine is one of the chief places of business, and one of the pleasantest in location. It is situated on the borders of Lake Michigan, and it is bisected by Boot river, across which are two bridges connecting the several parts. The lake is stored with excellent fish, and the adjacent fields abound in prairie chickens (at this season of the year a plump and delicious bird), which are very cheap, a dozen costing but \$1.50. Beef also is plenty, and very good. The choicest sirloin steaks retail at fifteen cents a pound. Butter, the very best, is thirty, and eggs by the dozen, only twenty cents. The farms which I have seen for a hundred miles around, are excellent. On Rock and Jefferson prairies, which are said to contain some of the richest lands in the country, a hundred acre field of Indian corn, or wheat, or oats, is no uncommon sight. The corn is of the species called, from its appearance, *dent corn*. I counted twenty-two rows of kernels on a single ear. It makes very sweet, nutritious meal, yet it is seldom used except as food for cattle. Next to the grain crop in importance, is the raising of calves, sheep and swine. Geese and bees are also a source of considerable profit. The geese are kept chiefly for their feathers, which are plucked four times a year. To improve his stock of bees, a farmer told me he had recently introduced among his swarms an Italian queen bee, for which he paid twelve dollars, beside the cost of transportation.

Many, even of the wealthy farmers in this State, still live in very small houses made of oak logs—there are no pine forests here—though they are fast giving way to houses built of boards. Few of the farmers yet have any barns. Rude posts, with oak rails laid across the top, and covered over with straw, form the principal shelter for their stock in the coldest winter months. Some have no shelter for their stock except their stacks of hay and grain. I was surprised to learn the fact, although it is naturally accounted for, that the wells on the prairie lands are very deep; on an average more than one hundred feet deep. And yet from these deep wells the herds of cattle must be supplied, for brooks and streams are rarely found.

Education, in this state, seems to be well maintained. Schools, especially in the cities and larger towns, are well supplied and well instructed, and teachers are liberally paid. The principal of the High School in this city of ten thousand souls, has a salary of \$1800. In Jamesville about the same sum is paid, and nearly as much in places not so large. Religious privileges are not so great. In the country, owing to the sparseness of the population, churches are generally from ten to twenty miles apart. Nevertheless, the people, for intelligence and good morals, are not inferior to those of most of the New England States.

A desire to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to Douglas, and curiosity to see and hear the President of the United States, induced me a few days since to visit Chicago. The grave and the monument of Douglas are in a most delightful spot, on the borders of the lake, four miles out from the heart of the city, either by horse-car, steam-car, or the common road. The ride thither along Michigan avenue, on the shore of the lake, is considered by many the most beautiful "drive" in the country.

The foundation of the monument is laid to the height of twenty feet or more above the ground. It stands in a level field which contains a large number of fine oak trees, and is about ten rods from the water's edge. The assemblage of persons gathered to witness the ceremony was immense; yet no serious disturbance occurred at any time. The services, under the direction of the Free Masons, were of the usual impressive kind; but nothing so deeply moved my feelings on that occasion as the appearance of the poor maimed soldiers, many of them having lost an arm, or a leg, or an eye, who crowded the windows and doors of the "Soldier's Home," a five-story brick edifice close by and overlooking the monument grounds. It was erected for the wounded soldiers by the State of Illinois. The Home was beautiful with festoons of national banners hung from window to window; and ever and anon, as the orator of the day, who stood in full view upon the monument, alluded to the arduous and patriotic labors of Mr. Douglas, in the beginning of the war, and to the strong support he gave to Mr. Lincoln's crippled yet not voiceless veterans in the skies with cheers for the memory of Douglas and the dear old flag.

At the conclusion of the appointed services, calls were made for Grant, Johnson, Seward; and the President came forward with manuscript in hand from which he read his speech. It was ungrammatical, yet not objectionable in sentiment, and it was somewhat favorably received. His presence here, however, as in Chicago, excited very little enthusiasm. Gen. Grant was evidently and emphatically the "lion" of the day. And we say "so mote it be." The promised Moses of an oppressed people, transformed into their Pharaoh, should not receive the applause or countenance of

honest men. Rather let the red sea of public sentiment engulf the traitor and his recreant host.

Yesterday, a convention of Mr. Johnson's friends was held in this city. Senator Doolittle, whose residence is here, was present to control the proceedings, aided by the Postmaster of Racine, who, for some hungry purpose has lately turned a political somerset. For want of a larger place,—a commodious hall having recently been burned,—the convention assembled in the Court house—a small dilapidated building, the interior of which affords ample evidence that jackknives are not the property, and the right to use them the peculiar privilege, of Yankees only. The hall would contain about three hundred persons, closely packed. At the evening session the hall was filled; yet not with the friends of the President alone, but equally, perhaps, with Republicans and Democrats. The first speaker was a Mr. Brown, who in the afternoon session had been nominated for Congress in opposition to Gen. Paine, the Republican nominee. Gen. Paine is a brave soldier, and has lost a leg from a wound received in his country's service. Mr. Brown is a ranting speaker, and evidently a very shallow man. He announced himself as a Democrat, ex-mayor of Milwaukee and ex-member of Congress. He should like, he said, to be again elected; that he was in favor, when the war commenced, of fighting the rebels, and that he believed they were conquered. He was very faintly applauded by his friends, while his stentorian voice was drowned in cheers for Gen. Paine, for Congress, and for the State of Maine,—the election news from which had just arrived. Discomfited by the cheers, and by perplexing questions from the crowd, he soon resumed his seat. Mr. Doolittle then arose. He was greeted with applause mingled with hisses and groans; and during the whole of his address he was almost continually interrupted with questions from the audience, with taunts and groans, and with cheers for Congress, Gen. Paine, the state of Maine, and for his colleague—Senator Howe. Several times in the course of his remarks, he became very angry, and applied to his tormentors such language as the following:—"You don't know any thing; you wear small hats; you haven't got any head"; or brains; you are sharp-faced and thin headed; there isn't a man of you whose face is twenty inches in circumference; you are drunk with liquor, and have come here to break up this meeting; you are a fair representation of the radical republicans throughout the United States." It is not strange that such opprobrious words should stimulate a portion of the audience to reprove him for his remarks, he became very angry, and applied to his tormentors such language as the following:—"You don't know any thing; you wear small hats; you haven't got any head"; or brains; you are sharp-faced and thin headed; there isn't a man of you whose face is twenty inches in circumference; you are drunk with liquor, and have come here to break up this meeting; you are a fair representation of the radical republicans throughout the United States."

A few days more of travel brought us to North Adams, in this State. About a mile from the village is the natural bridge, one of the greatest curiosities in New England. The bridge is composed of white limestone, and is about sixty feet high. The gorge which the bridge crosses, is quite as much of a curiosity as the bridge itself, being over a hundred feet long, ten or fifteen feet wide, and in no place less than sixty feet high. Along the bottom of this chasm runs a stream which forms a continuous cascade during its passage. The bottom can be reached by a winding path. Here the walls have been worn by the water until many caves have been formed, some of them capable of holding five or six persons. It is not pleasant to become informed of the private character of an individual you have never seen; but here, inscribed on these walls, are the names of individuals, and facts concerning them, prominently displayed, together with other drawings still less worthy of notice. The whole wall, on both sides, as far up as any one can reach, is literally covered with writing, executed probably by visitors having more egotism than brains. The monument erected to the memory of Col. Williams, before spoken of, has been treated in the same shameful manner, and the corners had all been knocked off. To all such curiosity hunters and seekers after fame, the entrance to such places ought, if possible, to be closed, for in no other way can such desecration be prevented.

A few miles south of North Adams rises the summit of Greylock, 3600 feet high, being the most elevated land in Massachusetts. We started for the summit in the afternoon, but were detained by a rain storm until nearly sunset. As soon as the storm had abated, started onward, intending to reach the summit that night; but our expectations were doomed to be frustrated. The wood on the lower part of the mountain has been mostly cut down, and the process of hauling it away has formed numerous roads and paths, among which a stranger would be puzzled to find his way. After tramping around through these various paths until dark, without success, we camped out on the side of the mountain. The next morning we again started on our journey to the top, and after wandering two or three hours through the above-mentioned labyrinth, we struck the summit path, where a sign informed us that Greylock was two miles distant. The weather, which had up to this time been fine, now began to grow foggy, and a drizzling rain soon set in; but we persevered, and in about an hour stood upon Greylock. On reaching the top we knew it was the top because we could not go up any farther. The extent of our vision was extremely limited. We could see about an acre of clear level ground on which we stood; beyond this a few bushes, and beyond this, one vast expanse of fog all around, above and below us. We should have been inconsolable had it not been for the thought that at that moment we occupied one of the highest, if not one of the most lucrative positions in the State. After a short stay in the fog we started down the mountain, on the South Adams side, and in a short time reached the base.

of the tube, and, drawing in his breath strongly to puff the dart forward with force, drew the needle into his throat. It entered the lungs, and in a few days killed him—the unfortunate man expired in great agony.

(Correspondence of the Journal.)

PRINCETON, Mass., Sept. 6, '66.

MR. EDITOR:—At the conclusion of my last, I left your readers at Sabbath Point, and as what followed may be of interest, I will resume the narrative from there.

After leaving the "Point," we passed

successively the Narrows, Dome, Long

Diamond Islands, and many other places

of interest, until it length, after a sail of

about three hours from the time of starting,

we arrived at Caldwell. The principal landing here is made at the Fort William Henry Hotel, a large building erected on the site of Ft. William Henry. This place is celebrated as being the scene of a dreadful massacre of the English and Provincial troops, under the command of Munro, by the Indians, who were the allies of Montcalm, in the year 1757, the particulars of which, every intelligent reader is acquainted with. About a mile to the southwest are the ruins of Ft. George.

We stopped all night at Caldwell, and the next morning started off on the road toward Grafton Falls, nine miles distant.

After a walk about four miles we arrived at Bloody Ford. A battle was fought here in 1755, during the French and Indian War, and the slain on both sides

were thrown into the pond, from which

circumstance derives the name. Being

a mere mud-hole, it owes its fame entir-

ely to historical connections, aside from

which it would be a nuisance. A mile

further on is the monument erected to

the memory of Col. Williams, who was

killed in this battle. It is a plain marble obelisk, about twelve feet high, and was erected by the Alumni of Williams College, of which he was the founder.

From here a walk of two hours brought us to Glen Falls, on the Hudson. The river at this point falls about 72 feet, but the banks are so thickly covered with mills and manufactories that it is impossible to gain an idea of the beauty which they would otherwise possess. It was in this region that Cooper laid the scene of his well-known novel, "The Last of the Mohicans." We arrived that night at Ft. Edward.

A few days more of travel brought us to North Adams, in this State. About a mile from the village is the natural bridge, one of the greatest curiosities in New England. The bridge is composed of white limestone, and is about sixty feet high. The gorge which the bridge crosses, is quite as much of a curiosity as the bridge itself, being over a hundred feet long, ten or fifteen feet wide, and in no place less than sixty feet high. Along the bottom of this chasm runs a stream which forms a continuous cascade during its passage. The bottom can be reached by a winding path. Here the walls have been worn by the water until many caves have been formed, some of them capable of holding five or six persons. It is not pleasant to become informed of the private character of an individual you have never seen; but here, inscribed on these walls, are the names of individuals, and facts concerning them, prominently displayed, together with other drawings still less worthy of notice. The whole wall, on both sides, as far up as any one can reach, is literally covered with writing, executed probably by visitors having more egotism than brains. The monument erected to the memory of Col. Williams, before spoken of, has been treated in the same shameful manner, and the corners had all been knocked off. To all such curiosity hunters and seekers after fame, the entrance to such places ought, if possible, to be closed, for in no other way can such desecration be prevented.

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WOBURN LOCALS.

CATCUS.</b

READING.

The complimentary concert given recently to Mr. Henry B. Bass, in the Old South church, was a grand affair, and a complete success, affording the highest satisfaction.

Mr. Amos Temple had one of his wrists broken last week. History became frightened by the falling of a tin from one of the wheels, and ran away, throwing both Mr. T. and his wife from the carriage.

There is much religious interest in all the Sabbath hours. Rev. Mr. Barrows stated last Sabbath evening that probably so deep and wide spread interest had not been known in this town for fifty years, since 1810-11. A few weeks since, fifteen were sent to the Baptist church, when the rite of baptism was administered by the Rev. Mr. Gilford.

Sixty additions and repairs have been going on at the Bethesda meeting-house, the society have been worshipping with the Old South, and Rev. Mr. Wilson preached last Sabbath.

Sunday before last, Rev. Mr. Merrill of Cambridge (Metaphys.), came to speak at the Old South, and much liked it. He has preached several times in Lyman Hall, and had a good attendance. It is understood that an effort will be made to start a society of that denomination here.

Potatoes are rotting badly, and in some localities there will not be a crop.

The famine in India is increasing, and starving wretches have begun to flock from the country to the cities. "Hundreds of men," says a Bengal circular, "are daily coming down to Calcutta from the famine-stricken districts. Many pass their days eating skins of mangoes picked up in the streets; many sell their children for an anna or two, or devote themselves to pocket-picking and murder."

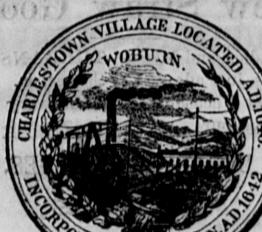
THE CABLE.—The London *Times* expatiates upon the results which follow instantaneous communication with the new world. One more instrument, of commercial enterprise, and that an immense one, is added to the machinery of our commerce—one more access to knowledge and to commercial data—one more source of grand opportunities to puzzle and confound the feeble heads and enrich the strong ones. The *Times* remarks, in conclusion:

"It would be premature to enlarge the diplomatic results which may be expected from this immediate communication with America, though we may easily see that it must tend to a good understanding between the United States and ourselves. A false report which would create bad feeling can now be immediately contradicted. One general effect, however, of the link of an instantaneous communication with America must not be omitted. It will infallibly make America appear much closer to us than it ever did before. The influence upon popular imagination will be in this direction. America has already, and within the memory of men in middle life, come a great deal more forward into the world. Its parties, debates, cabinets, and political leaders are much more within the sphere of European interest, and appear much less distant than they did; and the late war has done a great deal to increase that vicinity. But the Atlantic Telegraph will Europeanize America more than any thing yet has done; it will have a great effect in taking away the remoteness and the strangeness—if we may say so without giving offense, the rawness of the New World, and it will, in short, bring the New World into the Old World."

Married

In Salisbury, Sept. 20th, by Rev. Basil Sawyer, assisted by Rev. E. A. Rand, Mr. Benj. S. Clough, grandson of the officiating clergyman, and Miss Cary J. Storey, both of Salisbury.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.



NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessors will meet at their office in Woburn on MONDAY next, Sept. 24th and 25th, from 2 until 6, and from 7 until 9 P.M., for the purpose of hearing parties claiming abatements of taxes for the current year.

By order,

CHARLES CHAOTE, Chairman.

To WILLIAM O. LYNDEN, of Melrose, and to all other persons claiming any interest.

About three pints of Whiskey in three bottles, about one quart of Whiskey in a demijohn, about two quarts of Rum in a demijohn, about three quarts of Brandy in a demijohn, about thirty gallons of Ale in a barrel, about one-half pint of Rum in a bottle.

For being required to appear before the Justice of the Superior Court next to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the third Monday of October next, to answer to the complaint against him, and to show cause, if any you have, why said liquors and vessels should not be forfeited for being kept as said. William O. Lynde, in violation of the law of this Commonwealth.

Witness my hand and seal, at Melrose, this fourteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

A. H. BRIGGS, Trial Justice.

A true copy. Attest:

JON E. TIDD, Deputy State Constable.

Sept. 22-23-24-25-26.

Carpets and Curtains!

A good assortment of FINE MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED

CARPETINGS,

As was ever exhibited in Boston, is now being opened at the

NEW CARPET HALLS,

116 TREMONT ST.,

which, together with a large stock of WINDOW SHADES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, will be sold at

VERY LOW PRICES.

FOREIGN GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

DOMESTIC GOODS daily from Manufacturers and New York Auctions.

WINDOW SHADES & DRAPERS MADE TO ORDER.

LACE CURTAINS, in great variety at low prices.

Childs, Crosby & Lane,

No. 116 Tremont Street, Boston,

Nearly opposite Park Street Church.

Cards printed at this Office

6th Councillor Dist. Convention.

The Republicans of the Sixth Councillor District are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at City Hall, Concord, on Tuesday, Oct. 2d, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Comptroller of said District, which town and the rest of the state are invited to one delegate to the convention, and one additional delegate for every two hundred voters in such town or ward, according to the last census of voters.

For order of District Committee.

Sept. 22-23 W. B. LONG, Chairman.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, within and for the County of Middlesex, We, the undersigned, represent that the road leading from Woburn, in said Woburn, res-

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We, the undersigned, represent that the road leading from Woburn, in

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully give notice to the people of Woburn and vicinity, that the store formerly occupied by J. S. Ellis, on

MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM,

is still open; and he has on hand and is constantly receiving a good and fresh assortment of Goods, consisting of

Flour, Grain, Meal,

Choice Vermont Butter,

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

JELLIES AND PRESERVES.

Also, a large assortment of Crockery, Glass, Stone and Wooden Ware, &c.

All of which he offers at the lowest prices.

URBANE DERBY.

\$1.500 PER YEAR! We want agents \$2500 per month. Those now in our employ are well paid. Above average or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in United States for less than \$1000 which are fully guaranteed by Hovey, when & son, Greenleaf, Boston, State St., are now in use. All cheap machines are infigments and the seller or user liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Circulars, Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Bedford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. Dec 20—1866.

BOSTON AND LOWELL

And Nashua & Lowell, Wiltshire, Stony Brook,

Lowell & Lawrence, and Salem & Lowell Railroads.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY APRIL 30, 1866, trains will leave BOSTON for—Upper Railroads, 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30 p.m. Concord and Manchester, 7 a.m., 12.00 m., 2.30, 4.30 p.m. W. Medford, 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.15, 3, 5.10, 6.30 p.m. Tyngsboro, 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.15, 3, 5.10, 6.30 p.m. Groton Junction 10.00 a.m., 2.30 p.m. Lowell, 7.30, 8.30 a.m., 12.00 m., 2.30, 5.30, 6.30 p.m. North Chelmsford, 7.30, 8.30 a.m., 12.00, 5.15 p.m. Nashua, 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.15, 3, 5.10, 6.30 p.m. Winchester, 6.45, 7.00, 8.30 a.m., 12.15, 3, 5.10, 6.30 p.m. Tyngsboro, 6.45, 7.00, 8.30 a.m., 12.15, 3, 5.10, 6.30 p.m. College Hill, 6.45, 10.00, 11.30 a.m., 3, 5.10, 6.00 p.m. Wednesday evenings, Saturdays, at 10 p.m. The Music Theatre Train is discontinued.

The 10 a.m. Train from Boston stops at Mill Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill Station, and takes passengers for Stations above Woburn, W. Place.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE.

W. Medford 6.30, 7.30 a.m., 3.30 p.m.

Milford 6.30, 11.05 a.m., 3.30 p.m.

Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11.15 a.m., 4.00 p.m.

South Merrimack, 6.35, 12.30 a.m., 4.15 p.m.

Nashua at 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.15, 3, 5.10, 6.30 p.m.

Tyngsboro, 7.00, 8.00 a.m., 12.15, 3, 5.10, 6.30 p.m.

North Chelmsford, 7.30, 8.30 a.m., 12.00, 5.15 p.m. Groton Junction, 8.00, 12.45 p.m.

Lowell, 7.30*, 8.30 a.m., 12.15, 3, 5.10, 6.30 p.m.

North Billerica 7.00, 9.30 a.m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 6.30 p.m.

Billerica 7.16, 9.45 a.m., 3.25, 4.45 p.m.

Wilmington, 7.30, 8.30 a.m., 12.00, 5.15, 6.30 p.m.

Woburn, 7.30, 8.30 a.m., 12.00, 5.15, 6.30 p.m.

Winchester, 6.45, 7.00, 8.30 a.m., 12.15, 3, 5.10, 6.30 p.m.

West Medford, 6.45, 7.00, 8.30 a.m., 12.15, 3, 5.10, 6.30 p.m.

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Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XVI : No. 1.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

ST RECEIVED PER CUBA,
Hibets and Repps,
ALL THE BEST SHADES,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
Wholesale and Retail.

PARD, NORWELL & CO.,
6 & 34 WINTER STREET,
BOSTON.

BROIDERY DEPARTMENT!

JUST OPENED A JOB LOT

CLUNY COLLARS,
LESS THAN GOLD COST,
Wholesale and Retail.

PARD, NORWELL & CO.,
Black and Colored Silk,
Just Received from Auction,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN,

Wholesale and Retail.

Shepard, Norwell & Co.
JUST OPEN,

Cases Blankets!
FROM \$6.50 to \$20.00,
—ALSO—

Bales of FLANNELS,
COLORED & WHITE.
grades, much less than former
prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

Shepard, Norwell & Co.

HAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
at Lowest Market Prices,
PARD, NORWELL & CO.,
6 & 34 WINTER STREET,
BOSTON.

at Pant Maker Wanted,
And Girls
learn the trade, at
P. TEARE'S.

Pictures Framed
ALL STYLES, AT LESS THAN BOSTON PRICES.
SPARROW HORTON,
Woburn Bookstore.

MUEL W. ABBOTT, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
ESTANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON,
Woburn, Mass.
oburn, July 14, 1866.—6m*

GRAND TRIAL OF
SWING MACHINES,
Between the Wilcox & Gibbs and Florence.)
e Wilcox & Gibbs Triumphant!
t is declared the best machine, and awarded
the High Premium.

the Wilcox & Gibbs' machine, THIRTY-FIVE
set claims were made for superiority; all of
them were fully sustained; for the Florence Ma-
chine, TEN were presented, only two of which
were sustained. By this trial, more thorough than
any kind ever before, it was satisfactorily attested that
no able and impartial tribunal could have come to
so verdict none can dispute—it has been proved,
that the machine is the best in the world, that the Wilcox
& Gibbs machine is the best in America.

IMPROVEMENT ON DOUBLE THREAD MACHINES. It requires, we think, no proof to for-
get the progress of the future, or to for-
see ultimate triumph as the progress of the STAN-
DARD SEWING MACHINE OF THE WORLD. Judges
regulars containing a full Report of the Judges
and particulars at this important trial, may be
had at the Wilcox & Gibbs' machine, Woburn.

MRS. L. M. DALTON,
arnes' Millinery Store, Main St., Woburn, where
machine can be seen in operation, and any infor-
mation given in respect to the same.

July 7—tf

Fall Carpets!
LOVEJOY & CO.,
10 SUMMER STREET,

EXT TO TRINITY CHURCH,

Have now in store their full assortment of

HEAVY ENGLISH BRUSSELS!

comprising the LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE
ASON, including a few more.

English Palatine Twills,

Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls, with Stairs
to match.

—ALSO—

Extra Heavy Kidderminster,

With a full assortment of

Low Price Goods,

Of Domestic Manufacture.

Sept 15—9t

Special Notice.

THE attention of the people of Woburn and vicinity is called to this

HOWE SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY SEWING.

They are superior to any in the market; are simple, durable, and very easily understood and kept in order.

The Manufacturing Machines are taking the place of all other machines for Boot and Shoe Fitting, doing the work superior to all others. Also, TAILOR-ING WORK.

CALL AND SEE THEM!

FOR SALE BY
Charles Pierce,
OVER HAYWARD'S STORE, MAIN STREET,
Woburn, Aug. 4, 1866.—3m

The Teeth! The Teeth!

Are worth saving. Call at 25 Winter Street, where all operations in Dentistry are performed in the best manner.

BEAUTIFUL GUM TEETH, from \$10 to \$25.

Tooth extracted absolutely without pain, by the use of Ether or Nitrous Oxyd.

Wherever you are, call and see the Master.

ROGERS & STONE, 25 Winter St., Room No. 10,
Aug 11, BOSTON.

—ALSO—

Home Insurance Company, NEW YORK.

Abstract of 20th semi-annual Statement,

JULY 1st, 1866.

Cash Capital, \$2,000,000.00
Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866, 5,086,274.00
Liabilities, 130,283.13

"The Home" continues to offer to all who seek Reliable Insurance, inducements surpassed by no other company.

John M. Sney, CHARLES J. MARTIN, Pres't.
J. H. WASHBURN, A. F. WILMARSH,
Asst. Pres't.

SPARROW HORTON,
Agent for Woburn and Vicinity.
Woburn, Aug. 4, 1866.—ty

FOR FALL SALE. JUST RECEIVED

a full stock of
ENGLISH & AMERICAN
Carpetings,
ALL GRADES

The very latest

OH Cloths from 3 to 24 feet wide,

most reliable manufacturers, all
of which will be sold at the very

LOWEST PRICES.

Parties furnishing houses will not omit to see our stock before purchasing.

NEW GOODS received daily from
steamers and the best manufacturers.

GOLDTHWAIT, SNOW & KNIGHT,
No. 33 Washington St., Boston.

Sept 15—8t

FOR SALE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

STATIONERY,

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,

Newspapers, Periodicals,
Almanacs, Diaries,
Sheet Music, Portfolios,
Engravings, Photographs,

Picture Frames, Photograph and Tintype

A L B U M S ,

STEREOSCOPES WITH FINE VIEWS!

WALNUT BRACKETS,

Fancy Goods and Children's Toys,

in great variety.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Paper Hangings & Curtains,

Of the latest styles, &c., &c.,
at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

The people of Woburn and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

SPARROW HORTON.

Woburn Bookstore.

Woburn, Feb. 17, 1866.—tf

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very interesting to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the following letter to the **WOBURN POST OFFICE** and all other **Menstrual Derangements**, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1.00. One No. 10 envelope Boston.

N. B.—Board furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment, Boston, June 30—1y

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

The celebrated Dr. DOW continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-three years gives him a goodly supply of knowledge and all other **Menstrual Derangements**, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1.00. One No. 10 envelope Boston.

N. B.—Board furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment, Boston, June 30—1y

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a comfort to YOUNG Men and others suffering from Scrofula, Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., & supposing at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE.

For one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable苦难, he enclosed a printed addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

FOREVER AND FOR EVERMORE.
As waves untiring seek the shore,
The billows, O Eternity,
Break on this prison of my soul;
They sweep me on to distant goals;
With awful voices murmuring roll
For evermore, for evermore.

Roll on, ye mighty waves, roll
Restlessly, with majestic roar;
To the unknown and distant goal;
Die ere your sacred course is run;
Die ere your years are numbered one;

While upward, o'er the grand highway,

With me, your son, I'll start away,

And bear my dismembered soul.

To that far onward, heavenward land

Wherein no man has trod before;

Wherein no man has trod before;

Wherein no man has trod before;

For evermore, for evermore.

O airy campaniles on high!
O hoary watchmen of the sky!
Vast cycles of long years ye tread,
While stars are bright, till stars are dead!

Die ere your stars are dimmed away,

For evermore, for evermore.

Ye tread untired the shining round

That measures every vast orbit's bound,

And marks the earth's extent round;

Die ere your stars are dimmed away,

For evermore, for evermore.

Die ere your stars are dimmed away,

For evermore, for evermore.

Die ere your stars are dimmed away,

For evermore, for evermore.

Die ere your stars are dimmed away,

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Die ere your stars are dimmed away,

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Die ere your stars are dimmed away,

For evermore, for evermore.

Die ere your stars are dimmed away,

Die ere your stars are dimmed away,

and become as puzzled where to go as are the fisherwomen with the chase. Now under the bows, now to leeward, now to starboard, the gourds and trout are damaged about as if on purpose to confuse their pursuers, who occasionally, if inexperienced in the management of the peculiar craft in which they are afloat, miss their distance, and gourd, and trout, and fisherman, are all in the water together, the canoe and the paddle going on their own hook.

The more knowing and more self-possessed land their fish with considerable dexterity, but the novices have only the excitement of the chase without any of the fish."

The Middlesex Journal, AND WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Bookbinders' work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

The following is a portion of the JOURNAL, reprinted in part, as valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

MR. FAY'S LECTURES.—An immense congregation assembled last Sunday afternoon to hear Mr. Fay's second lecture on *Woman*. It was even larger than that of the preceding Sunday, when he opened his course. This church has not been crowded since its dedication as it was last Sunday. His subject, "Woman as a Worker," excited a very general interest in the community, and he discussed it in the light of the truest civilization and religion. For nearly an hour the audience listened with the profoundest interest and attention, and on two or three occasions, when a climax was reached in which woman's power as a moral and spiritual worker was shown, there was an evident sensation that would have expressed itself in applause at any time and place.

Mr. Fay has evidently arrested public attention by this course of lectures. They strike home to the heart of the masses, and bid fair to make an excellent and permanent impression. The subject of his lecture for next Sunday afternoon, "Woman as a Worshipper," must elicit quite as deep an interest as those of the preceding lectures have done.

THE WORLD IS MOVING.—Political movements on the chess board have taken place. The first Union convention was followed by one of the loyalists, and the President's receptions and speeches at various points, had its antagonistic move in the peregrinations in the North of the Southern loyalists. Who has gained will be decided hereafter, and more moves will be made by the well taught players on either side. The equinoctial, also, true to its time, has spread its dreary length through many days, instead of having a grand blow up in one or two. Stephen H. Douglas's monument has been commenced under favorable auspices, with great and wide notoriety. The Atlantic Cable, multiplied by the recovered one, now counts two, and keeps us pretty well informed concerning European affairs. Vermont and Maine have got through their elections, and other States are preparing to vote with strong efforts of rival parties to vanquish each other. Agricultural Societies have begun and are carrying on their annual shows, having had much dull weather, but a rainbow promise of better days for forthcoming festivals. Big squashes, pumpkins, potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, apples, turnips, etc., make their appearance, to testify that the season has been a productive one. Work of ladies exhibited at these shows, has won much approbation, and many premiums. Pigs, poultry, sheep, oxen, horses, etc., find themselves objects of earnest gaze, and feel much flattered in consequence. Meanwhile the full business has commenced, and with moderate steps is advancing, keeping the stone-keepers wide awake. Those who cater for the public in amusements, are publishing their programmes for the season, and pleasure lovers are on the look out for entertainment. The rich, and well to do in the world, have laid in their winter's fuel, are purchasing their winter clothing, and looking out for luxurious living and exemption from the rigors of the season in their well warmed habitations and fur-lined apparel, while the poor, and the not very well off, some of them out of employment and infirm, are looking to the approaching winter with fear and trembling, as to how they are to get through with it.

School children, and young men and women, at colleges and high seminaries of learning, professional and otherwise, are gazing forward to mental labor and improvement with many a day dream of future renown, wealth and pleasure. The churches and ministers are hoping for a continuance of the religious interest begun last winter and spring, and partially suspended in the hot months, when the lassitude produced by the weather, and the interruption brought by the absences from home to rural and sea-side resorts, caused the work in a measure to cease. In prayer meetings and sunday schools, and from the pulpit, we may expect to see the evidence of this expectation of good.

Politicians will aim to make the people believe that support for the party is of urgent necessity, and that every thing else must be laid aside, or the country is ruined, but the people may think otherwise, and rely more upon moral and religious measures than political, to make men upright, and harmonize opposing sections into peace, and unite in bonds of love and wise action, those who differ and live estranged from each other.

Among all the blessings of the year, the copious and frequent rains will not be forgotten, for they have greatly added to the crops of the present year, and will materially benefit the fruitage of the coming one, as one year sends forward its buds and blossoms and well watered roots, to swell the harvest of the next.

The general healthfulness enjoyed in all parts of our vast territory, is another item of profitable and grateful contemplation.

Across the sea, political events, the full significance of which we cannot now fully comprehend, cannot fail to work great changes and pour benefits upon not only the old world but even our nation, in the light of providential teaching and moral and political instruction.

We see, then, evidence from all quarters, that the world is moving, and that when men act with their own aims, they are overruled by a power producing events far beyond human control.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The new book "Sherbrooke," the new novel from the press of Appleton & Co., New York, which has been advertised in our columns, is having a very large sale. It is one of the most interesting, and at the same time one of the most high toned, books which has appeared for many a day. "Hope," and "Aunt Lydia" are characters which will not soon be forgotten by those who have read the book. J. F. Frisbie, M. D., Miss Caroline Leavitt, Miss Adelia J. Littlefield, and Miss Emma P. Hall, were appointed to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the society. It was decided to have a course of scientific lectures on zoology, by Mr. Putnam, the distinguished naturalist, and a committee of three, consisting of S. W. Abbott, M. D., J. F. Frisbie, M. D., and J. G. Shute, were appointed to make arrangements and prepare tickets for them.

As all the members would not wish to pursue the same branch of natural history, it was decided to form classes in botany, mineralogy, zoology, &c., so that each one could study that which they preferred. It was thought that by so doing greater advancement would be made. The meetings of the society will be held once in two weeks at their room; the meetings of the classes as often as the members of each class shall choose. The next meeting will be held at their room, Tuesday evening, Oct. 2d, at 7 o'clock. It is hoped all those interested in the natural sciences in the town, will take especial pains to be present on that evening, in order to insure the movement of a decided success.

Hours at Home.—The October number of this valuable periodical is one of the best yet published. It fills a place never before occupied in this country; combining truly religious with the lighter literature of the day.

Harper's New Monthly, for October, is received from A. Williams & Co. It contains several fine illustrated articles, including a continuation of Porte Crayon's graphic Recollections of the War; Wooden Legs; Cruise of the Rob Roy; and Abbott's Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men. There are, besides, stories, poetry, essays by Mr. Curtis, the Drawer, &c.

The above are for sale at the Woburn Bookstore.

WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERY.—THIS well-known remedy for coughs, colds, and many kindred diseases, still continues to be the favorite medicine in use among those troubled with pulmonary complaints. Its effects are at once soothing, invigorating and curative. It frosts this year. Sunday and Monday mornings the low lands in this vicinity were covered with a white frost, and considerable damage was done in some localities.

SCHOOLS.—Miss Young, teacher of the Cedar street school, has been obliged to resign her position on account of failing health, and Miss Fifield, of the Training School, has been placed in charge of the school, by the Superintendent, until a teacher can be regularly appointed by the School Committee.

CACUS.—A caucus of the Union-Republican party of this town will be held in the "Piney Woods" Saturday evening, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the County, Municipal, District, and Senatorial Conventions, soon to be held.

FROST.—We are having unusually early frosts this year. Sunday and Monday evenings the low lands in this vicinity were covered with a white frost, and considerable damage was done in some localities.

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THE GAME OF BILLIARDS.—William L. Stone, Esq., one of the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce, gave a lecture on Monday evening last to the Young Men's Christian Association of New York. In the course of his remarks he gave his views upon the game of billiards, as follows:—

It is positively frightful to look into the many hundreds of billiard rooms in our city at any hour of the evening. Occasionally you shall see a middle-aged man engaged at the game, but the great majority are clerks—some mere striplings—who daily, from one year's end to another, play from seven in the evening to one o'clock at night, not neglecting the bar, which is a part of these establishments. Let me not be misunderstood, and consider among those who would restrain either young or old from amusement. Nothing is more innocent than the game of billiards per se. It is as purely a game of skill as ball, or chess playing; and when not carried to excess, and played simply for relaxation in proper places, and amid harmless surroundings, is conductive to healthy, mental and physical enjoyment. But, dismissing the question why should it be so, there is no doubt of the fact, that the surroundings of every public billiard-saloon are of the most hurtful and baneful character, and I hesitate not to say, are to-day, doing more to initiate the youth of this and other cities in vice than all the concert-saloons, nymphes du pave, and gambling halls combined.

The South Carolina Legislature has adopted an act declaring the rights of persons known as slaves and as free persons of color. This secures to freedmen the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be sued, to give evidence, to inherit, to purchase, lease, sell real and personal property, to make wills, enjoy full and equal benefit of personal security, personal liberty and private property,

and of all legal remedies the same as whites. It further provides for the infliction of the same punishment for the same offences upon whites and blacks alike, and repeals all laws inconsistent therewith, excepting the law declaring marriages between whites and blacks illegal and void.

SUNDAY LECTURES.—Mr. Fay will give the third lecture of his course on *Woman*, to-morrow afternoon, at the usual hour of service. Subject—*WOMAN AS A WORSHIPPER*.

QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Attention is called to the advertisement of this old, well known and reliable institution. Those who insure their dwellings, &c., therein, are assured to receive a large return at the expiration of the policy, as a portion of the earnings are divided among the insured. Samuel F. Thompson, Esq., agent for Woburn.

WOBURN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The Woburn Natural History Society held a preliminary meeting at their room in Bank Building, Tuesday evening, Sept 18th, and then adjourned till the evening of the 25th. At this meeting there was quite a full attendance of members and those interested in its success. John Cummings, Jr., Esq., was chosen chairman. A committee of five, consisting of S. W. Abbott, M. D., J. F. Frisbie, M. D., Miss Caroline Leavitt, Miss Adelia J. Littlefield, and Miss Emma P. Hall, were appointed to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the society. It was decided to have a course of scientific lectures on zoology, by Mr. Putnam, the distinguished naturalist, and a committee of three, consisting of S. W. Abbott, M. D., J. F. Frisbie, M. D., and J. G. Shute, were appointed to make arrangements and prepare tickets for them.

At about 10 o'clock His Excellency Gov. Bullock, accompanied by several members of his staff, arrived at the railroad station, and was received by vice-president Cummings, of the Society, and conducted to the Court House, where the former was received by the committee, and took carriages for the fair grounds, escorted by the Concord Artillery. After visiting the fair, the two parties dined at the residence of Dr. Chapman, who was Esq. President Hamilton, took their position opposite the Judge's stand, witnessed the stallion race which came off at eleven o'clock. The best time was 2:44.

Previous to the above race a cavalcade of all the principal persons were drawn round the track, making a fine display.

At one o'clock a race for subscription sweepstakes, 1st prize \$75, was commenced. The purse was won by "Middlesex," owned by William A. Tower, of Lexington. There were five entries. Between the heats in this race, the pair of fillies, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Bullock, ran a half mile race. Won by Kentucky Belle, in 57 3/4 seconds.

At half past one o'clock the annual dinner and election of officers came off.

High Sheriff Kimball, of Lowell, was Chief Marshal, and under his direction the escort was cleared of the seats, and afforded a fine opportunity for promenade and the interchange of greetings at intervals during the evening. About nine o'clock the assembly was called to order by Mr. C. Stinson, who, after a few introductory remarks introduced Mr. Chapman, of Woburn, the first Principal of the High school, who spoke of the pleasure he experienced in meeting his former teacher, and the pleasure he derived from the past. He was followed by Dr. Chapman, who 16 years previously was a pupil in the institution. Mr. Chapman was 20 years old when he left, and is now 40 years old, having married, and has more than half married. He closed with a sentiment. The young ladies and gentlemen of the High school, and the students of the Normal school, who were present, and especially the girls, were greatly delighted.

Another, this annual exhibition was very good indeed. Receipts at the entrance gate, for the two days, about \$1200. We have not room this week for a list of the prizes.

RUN-AWAY ACCIDENT.—Last Tuesday evening a horse belonging to John Tide & Sons, shoe manufacturers, was found near the rear of their stable, away from in front of their establishment, and was one of the hind wheels was broken off, the shafts and whitewheels demolished.

—At a meeting of the directors of the North Woburn Horse Railroad corporation, held last Friday evening, M. F. Winn, Esq., was chosen President, and Albert Thompson, Esq., Clerk and Treasurer.

ACCIDENT.—Last Tuesday, a son of Mr. Wilson, in the employ of Mr. Walter Wyman, was thrown from his milk wagon, on the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, and quite severely injured. A like decree was issued at the same time in the case of the liquor seized at the recent Fenian picnic in Woburn.

—At a meeting of the directors of the

Woburn Horse Railroad corporation, held last Friday evening, M. F. Winn, Esq., was chosen President, and Albert Thompson, Esq., Clerk and Treasurer.

ACCIDENT.—Last Tuesday, a son of Mr. L. W. Harris, in the employ of J. R. Kendall, Esq., at the west side, received a very severe kick from one of M. K.'s horses, slightly fracturing the left leg near the ankle joint, and bruising and cutting the flesh severely. Dr. Drew was called and dressed the wound, and the boy is now doing well.

—Mr. L. B. Norris, of the Central House, has sold the furniture and let the house to Mr. Frank Herde, formerly of Haverhill Mass. It is understood that he will know how to keep a hotel.

—NATIONAL UNION.—A present national administration are requested to meet at the Town Hall, Woburn, on Monday evening next, at 7 1/2 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the National Union State Convention, to be held at Boston on the 3d proximo. A town committee will be chosen, and other business transacted.

—Mr. Wm. H. Davis, of the 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 10th Mass. Inf'y, was promoted to the rank of Captain, and received a sword and scabbard.

—TUESDAY.—On Tuesday evening, 1st of October, at 7 1/2 o'clock, in the hall of the Woburn Hospital, there will be a meeting of the members of the Boston Baptist Church.

—At half past one o'clock the evening of the 2d, the organ will be opened for a new organ.

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